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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Bremen Steamship Donau.

Debate in the French Chamber on the Foreign Policy of the Empire.

The Grand Banquet to Charles Dickens at Liverpool.

The Policy of the English Government in China.

The steamship *Donau*, which left Bremen April 10, and Southampton April 12, reached this port yesterday. The advices thus received are later by two days than those already at hand, and supply interesting news, only referred to briefly by our cable dispatches.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Jules Favre on Foreign Relations—Minister Lavalette in Reply—M. Thiers on Germany.

In the Legislative Body, April 9, the French Budget was under discussion. M. JULES FAVRE was given leave to speak on that portion relating to foreign affairs:

REMARKS OF M. JULES FAVRE.

He said: I wish to ask the Government a few questions concerning foreign affairs, but shall be unable to completely develop them for two reasons: one, that we have so little time before us, and the other that the existing situation of Europe is ill-defined, and difficulties exist which could not be solved without some hesitation being clashed with. First, I desire to know the present state of our negotiations with the Regency of Tunis, relative to the payment of the interest of the loan contracted by the head of that Government. You are all aware that the administration of that country is a pure despotism; further complicated, in matters of finance, by a system of favoritism which we have in vain endeavored to get reformed. The French creditors have hopelessly for payment, and among the subscribers to the Tunis loan there are many who want the interest of their money as a means of subsistence. Out of 12,000,000 francs, only 300,000 francs have been paid back. It is essential that an end should be put to such bad faith, and that France should no longer be so disgracefully duped. My next question relates to the affairs of Germany. The Cabinet of Berlin has *studiously abstained from anything like provocation or menace toward France.* It may, indeed, be asserted that its objects are at variance with those attributed to it in this Chamber; but the assertion may safely be made that it seeks no opportunity for war. I drew the conclusion that *the French Cabinet, under such circumstances, may go a little further than making pacific declarations of peace.* The Minister of Finance has said that, in order to effect a disarmament, two must be in accord. That is true; but, then, one of them often must induce the other to share his opinion. Certain methods are practicable, and I do not believe that France would scorn them. I shall not dwell longer on this subject, but confine myself to affirming that there is no cause or pretext for war at this moment, unless it be for an interest which would not be national. My third question concerns Italy; and here also, as in the Tunis and Germany affairs, I feel that a certain reserve is imposed on me. Still I cannot but regret that the Government has been so parsimonious of its communications. Our Ministers have pledged themselves to discontinue the occupation of Rome when the security of the Holy Father shall be put out of the danger. By still maintaining troops in the Eternal City, they therefore tell Europe that the safety of the Pope is not yet complete. But as the situation of the Pontifical Government appears in no way menaced, the occupation defeats its own end. I consider this a most regrettable fact, both politically and financial, of Italy in general. My last question relates to Eastern affairs, but more particularly to those of Greece. France, by reason of the great services which she had rendered to Turkey, was undoubtedly entitled to demand a certain share in the Christian Powers than subjects of that Power; but when she made an effort in that sense she failed completely; and the consequence was the Cretan insurrection. The diplomatic documents published last year prove beyond question that the complaints of those insurgents were perfectly well founded and justifiable. But, in 1867, France appears to have followed three successive and contradictory policies. First, she disapproved altogether of the insurrection; then she proposed the annexation of Candia to Greece, and when that notion was strongly opposed by the Porte, she fell back on a compromise; namely, on an intervention in the internal administration of Turkey in matters concerning that island. And even this last proposition was peremptorily declined by the Ottoman Government. In the mean time, the insurrection continued; Turkey all at once assumed a menacing attitude; and the consequence was, as you all know, the convocation of a conference in which the interests of Greece were sacrificed to Turkish exigencies. The letter written by Sir Richard Mason after the conference to his Government, declares that the continuation of the Cretan question was the more regrettable that in 1861 the protecting Powers had specially recommended to Turkey an examination into the wishes of those islanders, and that the King's Government had nothing left now but to put faith in the provisions of the Treaty of 1856 for the amelioration of the situation of the Cretans and of the Christians in the East. And how was this modest and melancholy aspiration entertained by the French Government? A few weeks after it refused to listen to the complaints of the Sporades. But we must beware lest, in thus taking the part of brute force against oppressed weakness, and in following a policy so contrary to our traditions, we compel Greece to seek elsewhere the support which we refuse. There exists, as you all know, *a great and ambitious Power, by no means disinclined to intervene in European affairs.* You are also aware that certain Cretan exiles have been disposed to *confide their grievances to transatlantic ears.* I do not wish to exaggerate anything, but I think I have good reason to recommend unfortunate Candia to the special attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I ask him to afford to that island, not a sterile interest expressed in protocols, but a *bona fide* defence against barbarism and oppression.

REPLY OF M. DE LAVALETTE.

Minister DE LAVALETTE, in the sitting of April 10, replied to M. FAVRE's questions. He said: "With regard to Tunis, the situation of that regency is obscure; the revenue realizes from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of francs per annum. The interest upon the foreign debt is about equal to the total amount of the revenue. France will continue her efforts to protect the rights of her subjects, but at the same time her influence cannot always be at the disposal of private enterprises. We have not had to pursue any special negotiations with Germany. The attitude on our part shows our sincere desire to maintain good relations, avoiding all interference whatever in affairs that are purely German. Changes such as have occurred in Germany are followed before complete tranquillity sets in by an intermediate period of agitations, misunderstandings, and regrets. Time alone can mend what time has undone. This state of things is for us a motive to avoid every interference in question with which we are not directly interested. Legitimate reasons alone could lead us to depart from this attitude of neutrality, and we do not foresee in the present situation of affairs any motive for our so doing. We respect the rights of our neighbors, and we have no cause to fear that ours will not be likewise respected. Our relations with Italy are good. The Italian Ministry has refuted a path dictated by Conservative principles. On the other hand, the Pontifical Government is also progressing in the reconstruction of its forces; but the moment has not yet arrived for us to return, purely and simply, to the Convention, signed at Convention, of the Pontifical territory." With regard to M. JULES FAVRE's question respecting Greece, the Marquis DE LAVALETTE showed that France had in the East but one policy, namely, that of peace, and added: "Which were the object and result of the Conference? We denied the difficulties which gave rise to the dispute between Turkey and Greece have not been settled, but those countries have disarmed and have resorted to peaceful negotiations. Far from having humiliated Greece, the Conference afforded the grand spectacle of the whole of Europe calmly waiting several days for the decision of a small country on the question of peace or war. Greece quitted the Conference more powerful than before, for she had inscribed upon her flag respected principles of international law which are in vogue among all civilized countries." M. DE LAVALETTE rendered homage to the firmness of King GEORGE, who abided by his resolution, notwithstanding the revolutionary agitation which prevailed in Greece. The Minister of Foreign Affairs concluded as follows: "Our foreign relations are good. We may say that peace, the object of our wishes, is neither compromised nor uncertain, and that we shall maintain it by all legitimate means. In the West we shall do, under different circumstances, that which we did to preserve peace in the East. A fearful responsibility would attach to whomsoever, giving way to national susceptibilities, should hurl two great nations one against the other. The policy of France is the policy of peace, a policy which we shall uphold with the aid of the great powers of the State, and with the help of Almighty God." The Marquis DE LAVALETTE resumed his seat amid great cheering from all parts of the House. M. JULES FAVRE rose to express satisfaction at the declarations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. THIERS also thanked the Government for its statement with regard to Germany, and added: "The sentiment in favor of Confederation tends to reawaken in Germany since there has been a conviction prevalent that France harbors no thought of interference. We must let this Confederation movement take its course. The slightest stir on the part of France would suffice to check it. If successful, however, it may repair the disasters which the past three years have brought upon Europe, and especially upon France."

REMARKS OF M. THIERS.

M. THIERS replied to M. LAVALETTE. Referring to Germany, he said: "The sentiment in favor of confederation tends to reawaken in Germany, since there has been a conviction prevalent that France harbors no thoughts of interference. We must let this confederation movement take its course. The slightest stir on the part of France would suffice to check it. If successful, however, *it may repair the disasters which the past three years have brought upon Europe, and especially upon France.*"

CHARLES DICKENS.

Banquet to the Distinguished Author in Liverpool—Speeches by Lord Houghton, Lord Dufferin and Mr. Dickens—A General Tribute of Admiration.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, who has lately been giving a series of readings in Liverpool, was entertained at a banquet in St. George's Hall, in that city, by about 700 of his admirers, on the evening of April 10. The Mayor presided.

REMARKS OF LORD HOUGHTON.

Lord HOUGHTON responded to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament." He said: Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I came into this room it was in the belief that I was to return thanks for the House of Lords, and I am glad that portion of society has not been excluded from the arrangements of this magnificent meeting, because I feel that if there is any claim which that portion of society has a right to make upon their fellow-citizens, or their fellow-citizens on them, it is that men who have such large opportunities of culture and to whom the means and offices of literature are so well supplied, should not be wanting in sympathy upon such an occasion as this. It is the duty of that class of society to be represented here; at the same time, we are here as a confidential party, I may say it has struck the members of that assembly which I represent with occasional pain and regret that, amid the life-like and admirable portraitures of the class of society in Mr. DICKENS' works, the members of the House of Lords appear in a not very frequent or flattering character. In fact, ladies and gentlemen, I can hardly speak aloud the designation which Mr. DICKENS has bestowed upon us. [Mr. DICKENS—"Oh! do."] Well, I really cannot. I do not know—in fact, I will not attempt to interpret the secret of literature which has not permitted this class of society, so capable in a more agreeable phase. My friend Mr. DICKENS has shown little or no interest in the matter of our political life. Why is it he has not taken part in the civic rights of his friends? For my part, I believe any man of letters, however great his individuality may be, would be much better for these duties and these struggles which the life of a citizen engenders, and I am sure, on the other hand, that political life feels its asperities softened and its conditions enlarged whenever it touches upon the great sphere of literature and thought. Therefore, I do regret that Mr. DICKENS has not been our comrade in this matter, because I know that with those wonderful powers of expression, to the utterance of which you yourselves have lately been witnesses, and with that large heart and that deep sympathy and insight into the wants and wishes and ways of the people of this country, he would have been a power in our great national assembly. And if he had chosen, or, perhaps, condescended so far, he might have acceded to the honors of a knight bachelor. I, Mr. MOLESWORTH and Lord LYTTON. It may seem somewhat ungenerous to say that the man who has done so much could have been asked to do anything more; therefore I feel we have here to express only the deep gratitude we owe to Mr. DICKENS. Gratitude is the genius of this nation, and to it I give my entire homage. Why are the members of the Lower House not here to join in that demonstration of gratitude? What is going on in the House of Commons? Can anybody tell me what are your members now doing—what question of thrilling interest and humanitarianism is now agitating? Why are they not here to join to-day in our sympathies? We will give them what we suppose the best of motives, but to me the best of motives are impossible. Gentlemen, I return you most hearty thanks for the manner in which you have drunk the health of the two branches of the Legislature; and, at the same time, thanking my venerable friend on the right (Rev. Dr. BATESON) for the kind manner in which he spoke of me, I must protest against his assertion that the House of Lords has an antipathy to progress. I am not a new member of that House, but I can say that in any matter which is really represented to that House as the full wish and desire and the earnest hope of the people of England, they are in heart with the people of England. Nominally, the leaders of the people of England, they belong to it as much by every kind of minute interest—self-interest, public interest, religious interest—in every way, just as much as any other members of the community, and, in the name of God, I beg you never to accuse the Peers of the House of Lords from the interests of the people of England.

REMARKS OF LORD DUFFERIN.

Lord DUFFERIN, who was received with prolonged applause, followed. He said: Mr. Mayor, as you have laid your commands upon me to undertake one of the most important functions connected with this night's entertainment, I feel, of course, that no alternative is open to me but implicit obedience to your commands. At the same time, before engaging in my most agreeable, but also my most responsible duty, I cannot help desiring to throw myself upon the indulgence of this brilliant assembly. I am well aware that there are many, very many persons in this room, who, from their eminence in literature, as well as from their natural gifts in eloquence, are far more fitted than myself to do honor to your guest—to express in adequate language the estimation in which he is held by all classes of his countrymen, and, above all things, to convey to him individually the intense pride and satisfaction with which you, his entertainers, welcome him to your board to-night. But, Mr. Mayor, as a feeling of loyalty to your liege lady and Sovereign, the Duchess of LANCASTER, has induced you to postpone those higher claims to those which are merely founded in my official connection with this locality as her Chancellor, I hesitate no longer, but I turn at once to you, my Lords, ladies and gentlemen, and call upon you to fill a bumper toast to the health of the king, Mr. DICKENS. Ladies and gentlemen, the enthusiastic reception you have given to that toast would almost imply that any further observations of my own in regard to it would be superfluous. But I feel that, perhaps, I should be imperfectly discharging the duties I have undertaken did I not endeavor to gather up and harmonize, in a few articulate words, that dithyramb of applause which has united to secure your approval of the toast which I have given. And I confess it is here that the difficulty of my task commences. Well has one of the privilege of Mr. DICKENS' genius not only to range through all those more obvious fields of literature, of sentiment, of passion, which are the acknowledged domain of the poet and the metaphysician, but he has been constantly extending the range of our individual sympathies, and revealing to us, both in ourselves and in each other, depths of feeling which, but for the influences of his art, might long have slept in barren lifelessness within our souls. I feel, then, that under these circumstances it would require all Mr. DICKENS' universal and delicate power of discrimination to enumerate and define the various elements of grateful emotion which are stirring within the hearts of all those who are assembled in this hall to-night to do him honor. But I think I have intuitively hit upon two special respects in which every one of us will probably acknowledge that he has become the richer through the prodigality of Mr. DICKENS' genius. I have said that he has quickened the power and the range of our national sympathies, and created fresh bonds of sympathy between ourselves and our fellow-men. Now, Sir, I cannot but think that the man who enables me to see something more than was ever before obvious to my dimmer conception, of that hidden beauty which still lurks about this world of ours, or who has enabled me to enter more fully and heartily into communion with the thoughts and wishes of my fellow men, has conferred on me a greater benefit than if he had endowed me with a sixth sense, or added to the span of my existence. Mr. Mayor, I see that we are to-night honored with the presence of ladies, and I will venture to appeal to them, at all events, in support of the first part of my proposition. If any single human sentiment may be supposed to be above the illustrative art of the poet, or the stimulus of a political portraiture, it would be the love of the mother for her child. But is there a mother among us who will not readily acknowledge that her sympathetic affections have been intensified, and that her intuitive insight into her offspring's thoughts and feelings has been rendered more acute, and that her baby-world has been adorned and illustrated by the magical charm with which child-life has been invested in the stories of "Little Nell," "Young Dombey" and "Tiny Tim." Again, ladies and gentlemen, in this workaday world of ours, with its colorless surroundings, its laborious routine, and the depressing monotony with which civilization seems to have a tendency to stamp the superficial surface of existence, what is our great danger? Is it not this—that we should get to think of life as it presents itself to us in its outer superficial aspect; we should come to think of men and women in their impassive conventional rigidity, and judge of the hidden metal by the corrugated film which has gathered round it, instead of by the bright and brilliant current that glows beneath, until at last we should refuse to recognize either heroism or moral beauty, except when lifted up beyond the sphere of everyday life, or else surrounded by some majestical material associations. Ladies and gentlemen, previous writers have felt this so acutely that they have been in the habit of taking refuge in an Olympus of fiction, peopled by heroes and heroines compacted of the most ethereal materials, or else in means of idyllic nonsense equally unsubstantial. Mr. DICKENS, however, has had the courage to confront the enigma, and he has shown us how the alchemy of genius can convert the commonest path of life, the most commonplace and vulgar regions of society, into a perfect kingdom of romance. Under his largely peopled leadership we have come to regard the love affairs of Mr. Swiveller and his Marchioness with greater interest than any elevated ideals of high life, and to look upon the round little figure of Mr. Pickwick with the same loving reverence which we are accustomed to bestow upon the most chivalrous paladin of antiquity. Not only so, but Mr. DICKENS has conferred a still further benefit upon us. He has taught rich and poor, the educated and the simple, to recognize their common humanity, not merely by the characteristics of their physical nature, but by their mutual susceptibility to those higher and purer influences which constitute the poetry of life. Well may the masses of his countrymen be grateful to Mr. DICKENS for the noble and beautiful irradiation which he has poured down upon their daily lives. Philosophers tell us that the light and heat emitted from the fuel which we burn upon our earth is nothing but the redistribution of that sunshine which has been absorbed in former ages by that primeval vegetation which now lies garnered in our coalfields. In the same manner Mr. DICKENS has spread abroad his genial influence through the land; it has become absorbed and assimilated in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, and now, I imagine, there is not a home in England but it has been rendered brighter and more gladsome by the reproduction and distribution of that kindly spirit of domestic affection which has been the main purport of his teachings. For, ladies and gentlemen, remember that Mr. DICKENS has not only made us wiser and better, more loving and more human, but he has taught to us the duty of gaiety and the religion of mirth, and yet the lambent play of his wit and humor and fancy has not only revealed more distinctly the depths of passion in his nature, as the laughter of the sea along its thousand shining shores is but another expression of those immeasurable forces which lie latent in its bosom. It is in this respect, I imagine, that there has been created between Mr. DICKENS and his fellow-countrymen those peculiarities which are so distinct from those which usually exist between an author and his public. We are all of us, of course, at all times glad to meet the acquaintance of distinguished persons, from curiosity, from the profit and amusement to be derived from their conversation, from a thousand motives; but after perusing one of Mr. DICKENS' volumes we all of us feel a longing and a yearning for his personal friendship. He has so penetrated our very hearts and our very natures with the inspirations of his genius that he has established between ts something of a domestic tie, and we are naturally anxious to grant the freedom of our hearts to him who has added a fruitful grace to our social intercourse. This feeling has been universal among Mr. DICKENS' own countrymen, and he has been good enough of late to gratify it, at much inconvenience to himself, by his public readings in several great towns of Great Britain and Ireland. But this desire for his companionship has not been merely confined to England. He has been compelled to yield to similar solicitations addressed to him from across the Atlantic; and this suggests to me another consideration which I cannot help alluding to before I sit down. Of course it is impossible to forecast what may in future be the destinies of the human race, but there are some conjectures which may be hazarded without presumption, and perhaps one of them is that in God's good providence it is intended that a large portion of the future destiny is to be shaped under the denomination of an English-speaking people. From this very port there have sailed forth year after year, and generation after generation, thousands upon thousands to extend the bounds of our empire, to people with our color and our creed another hemisphere. But what has happened before may happen again. That empire may suffer disruption. Our children may become our rivals, and perhaps our enemies, but whatever may be the convulsions which our dominion may be subjected to, there is one empire which will never suffer disruption; there is one allegiance which will never be abjured; there is one despotism which will never provoke revolt, and that is the sway and the supremacy which Mr. DICKENS' writings are destined to exercise over the English people, not merely by himself, whether they be inhabitants of an American republic, of an African or Indian colony, or of a future Australasian empire.

REMARKS OF MR. DICKENS.

Mr. DICKENS, who was received with loud cheers, said: Mr. Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen—Although I have become so well accustomed of late to the sound of my own voice in this neighborhood as to hear it with perfect composure, the occasion is, believe me, very, very different in regard to the voice I have now to offer you. As Professor WILSON once confided to me in Edinburgh that I had not the least idea, from hearing him in public, what a magnificent speaker he found himself to be when he was quite alone, so you can form no conception, from the speakers here before you, of the eloquence with which I shall thank you again and again in some of the innermost moments of my future life. Often and often then, God willing, my memory will recall this brilliant scene and will reillumiate this banqueting-hall. I, faithful to this place in its present aspect, will observe it exactly as it stands—not one man's sent empty, not one woman's fair face absent, while life and memory abide by me. Mr. Mayor, Lord DUFFERIN in his speech—so affecting to me, so eloquently uttered and so rapturously received—made a graceful and gracious allusion to the immediate occasion of my present visit to your noble city. It is no homage to Liverpool, based upon a momentary untrustworthy enthusiasm, but it is the solid fact built upon the rock of experience, that when I first made up my mind, after considerable deliberation, systematically to meet my readers in large numbers, face to face, and to try to express myself to them through the breath and life, Liverpool stood foremost among the great places out of London to which I looked with eager confidence and pleasure. And why was this? Not merely because of the reputation of its citizens for generous estimation of the arts; not merely because I had unworthily filled the chair of its great self-educational institution long ago; not merely because the place had been a home to me since the well-remembered day when its blessed roofs and steeples dipped into the Mersey behind me on the occasion of my first sailing away to see my generous friends across the Atlantic, twenty-seven years ago. Not for one of those considerations, but because it had been my happiness to have a public opportunity of testing the spirit of its people, I had asked Liverpool for help toward the worthy preservation of SHAKESPEARE's house. On another occasion I had ventured to address Liverpool in the names of LEIGH HUNT and SHERIDAN KNOWLES. On still another occasion I had addressed it in the cause of the brotherhood and sisterhood of letters and the hundreds arte, and in each case all the response had been unsurpassably spontaneous, open-handed and munificent. Mr. Mayor and ladies and gentlemen, if I may venture to take a small illustration of my present position from my own personal craft, I would say that there is this objection in writing fiction or giving a story an autobiographical form; that through whatever dangers the narrator may pass, it is clear, unfortunately, to the reader beforehand that he must have come through them somehow, or he could not be there to tell the story. Now, in speaking fast, when the fact is associated with such honors as those with which you have enriched me, there is the singular difficulty in the way of returning thanks, that the speaker must infallibly seem to tell his theme through whatever rhetorical disasters he may languish in the tread. Let me, then, take the plainer and simple middle course of dividing my subject equally between myself and you. Let me assure you that whatever you have accepted with pleasure, either by word of pen or by word of mouth, from me, you have greatly improved in the acceptance. As the gold is said to be doubly and trebly refined which has seven times passed the furnace, so a fancy may be said to become more and more refined each time it passes through the furnace of your hearts. You have, I hope, you have, brought to the consideration of me that quality in yourselves without which I should but have beaten the air. Your earnestness has stimulated mine, your laughter has made me laugh, and your tears have overclouded my eyes. All that I can claim for myself is, striking the relations which exist between us in constant fidelity to hard work. My literary life lows about me, of whom I am so proud to me so near, how very ...well how true it is in all art that what seems the easiest done is oftentimes the most difficult to do, and that the smallest truth may come of the greatest paintmuch, as it occurred to me at Manchester the other day, the sensitive touch of Mr. WEDGWOOD's measuring machine, comes at last, of heaven, and Mr. Wedgwood did its Mayor only know how much hammering, my companions only know thoroughly well, and I think it only right the public should know too, that, in our careful toil and trouble, and in our steady striving for excellence—not in any little gifts, misused by fits and starts—lies our highest duty, at once to our calling, to one another, to ourselves, and to you. Ladies and gentlemen, before sitting down I find that I have to clear myself of two very uncharacted accusations. The first is a most singular charge preferred against me by my old friend Lord HOUGHTON, that I have been somewhat unconscious of the merits of the House of Lords. Now, ladies and gentlemen, seeing that I have had some few not altogether obscure or unknown personal friends in the noble assembly, seeing that I had some little association with, and knowledge of, a certain obscure poor lately known in England by the name of Lord BROUGHAM; seeing that I regard with some admiration and affection another obscure poor wholly unknown in literary circles, called Lord LYTTON; seeing also that I have had for some years some slight admiration of the extraordinary judicial properties and amazingly acute minds of a certain Lord Chief Justice popularly known by the name of COCKBURN; and also seeing that there is no man in England whom I respect more in his public capacity, whom I love more in his private capacity, or from whom I have received more remarkable proofs of his honor and love of literature than another obscure nobleman named Lord RUSSELL; taking these circumstances into consideration, I was rather amazed by my noble friend's accusation. When I asked him, as he sitting down, what amazing devil possessed him to make this charge, he replied that he had never forgotten the days of Lord YARMOUTH. Then, ladies and gentlemen, I understood it all; because it is a remarkable fact that in the days when that depreciative and profoundly unnatural character was invented there was no Lord HOUGHTON in the House of Lords. And there was the House of Commons a rather indifferent member called RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES. Ladies and gentlemen, to conclude [loud cries "No, no"] for the present—to conclude, I close with the other charge of my noble friend, and this is an more serious, and I may be allowed perhaps to express my seriousness in half a dozen plain words. When I first took literature as my profession in England, I calmly resolved within myself that, whether I succeeded or whether I failed, literature should be my sole profession. It appeared to me at the time that it was not so well understood in England as it was in other countries that literature was a dignified profession, by which any man might stand or fall. I made a compact with myself that in my person literature should stand, and by literature of itself, and for itself; and there is no consideration on earth which would induce me to break that bargain. Ladies and gentlemen, finally allow me to thank you for your great kindness, and for the touching earnestness with which you have drunk my health. I should have thanked you with all my heart if it had not so unfortunately happened that, for many sufficient reasons, I lost my heart at between 6 and 7:30 to-night." Mr. DICKENS resumed his seat amid great cheering.

HIS TOASTS THE LADIES.

Later in the evening, however, Mr. DICKENS again rose. He said: Gentlemen—for I address myself solely to you—the nature of the toast I am about to propose cannot, I think, be better or more briefly expressed than in a short quotation from SHAKESPEARE, slightly altered: Scene, a banqueting-hall; thunder of admiration; lightning of eyes]—Enter *Macbeth*: "Who are these so sparkling and so bright in their attire that they look not like inhabitants of earth and yet are of it? Reply: "Sir, these are the Lancashire Witches!" Pondering this in my mind just now, and looking around this magnificent hall, I naturally pondered, also, the legend of its patron saint. It is recorded of St. George that he was even more devoted to love and beauty than the other six champions of Christendom; and I, his lowly imitator and disciple, have modeled myself upon him.

"Here hangs could I be with either,
Were better fit gharmer away"—

[laughter]—is a sentiment that was first put into writing some few ages after St. George's time, but I have a profound conviction that he would have originated it if he could have projected himself into this occasion. However, he was much too chivalrous to be killing the lady, and he would have devoured the lady, and he was better employed still in marrying the lady, and enslaving himself by freeing her. The legend goes on to relate that that cursed brood of dragons after that time retired into inaccessible caverns and lurking places, except on very special occasions. Now it appears to me that if any of those dragons should yet be lingering in retirement, and if they should have, in virtue of any bewitched sixth sense, the slightest notion of the havoc that will be wrought among St. George's descendants by any of their glowing beauty here to-night, then the dragon race is even with St. George at last, and is most terribly avenged. Gentlemen, I will give you "The Ladies."

REMARKS OF MR. HEPWORTH DIXON.

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, who responded to one of the toasts to literature, said: "The kindly humorists of America have a pleasant way of hailing the English people under the particular method that we adopt of doing honor to men of genius—by asking them to dinner. I think that a banquet is a very noble pastime, and when the banquet is held in St. George's Hall, enchanted with lights and colored with youth and grace and beauty, and enhanced and purified by music, and by wit and humor like this, why, it rises to a positive art, and I cannot help thinking, when one thinks seriously upon what we make a banquet serve, that we have got an amount of public function out of the knife and fork which no nation has ever been refused to the necessity of inventing. This method of appreciating and rewarding great intellectual service is not the way adopted by our neighbors. Now I recollect passing only a few days ago through Berlin. I there inquired for my old friend REINHALD POULSER. REINHALD POULSER is a German gentleman, fortunately for himself—a German gentleman who has written a history of England, a most admirable book as every scholar knows founded upon original research, upon the examination of original documents; and when I happened to inquire in a public drawing-room for REINHALD POULSER I was told I must go and inquire for him in the Senate, for he had been called to the Upper House by the King of Prussia, mainly on the ground that he had written that admirable history of England; and I could not help thinking that it was a very fortunate thing for REINHALD POULSER, supposing that he cares for being a Senator at all, that he was a German, and not an Englishman. You have all been reading in the newspapers this week that Mr. MOTLEY is very likely to come to England to represent his country in London. I believe there is not one man in 500 among the intelligent portion of English society who does not rejoice that that eighth and great and brilliant writer is coming over here to represent his country. But, suppose Mr. MOTLEY were an Englishman and not an American, and it were suggested that in the infinite difficulty into which a mere official polity has got us in our transoceanic beyond the Atlantic, some man who had the sympathy of both countries—a man who had gone to the hearts of Americans as he had gone to the hearts of Englishmen—should be sent over, and by the magic of that common sympathy which he had previously evoked, and which he had shown the power to evoke and continue, make up this quarrel, you would say, no doubt, it is quite right to send him; but I am sure you would say, if he wished to go, he has not the remotest chance of getting his commission. Now, why, should that be? I will tell you why it is impossible that you should be, for it should not be. That impossibility arises from this fact—that you are not governed by the actual living powers of our present society. You are governed by an official formalism, which is the mere tradition of a long-past life. We are governed, we are ruled by the circumlocution office, and by heads of departments holding no true vital sympathy with those two great forces which are making the great present and future life of this country—literature and commerce. We are governed by officialism and red-tapeism, which belongs to the past, and does not belong truly to the present, but simply clings to us as a fossil of the old feudal spirit. Will anybody tell me that the head of any department or any circumlocution office at Whitehall has a finer mind than my guest of to-night? That man has an empire beyond that of the highest monarch that now lives. It has been said that the Queen of this great Empire has a Kingdom upon which the sun never sets; yet the Empire, great as it is, is neither so wide nor so deep as that of the man who rules in the empire of your affections and in the kingdom of thought. Our guest of to-night has this mighty empire. We are his very humble friends here, and I thank you in the name of the many eminent gentlemen who are members of our profession.

Other toasts followed, and the assemblage dispersed at a late hour.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Relations of the Two Countries—British Policy in the Celestial Empire.

In the British House of Commons, April 12, Colonel SYKES asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with reference to the following extract from the *China Mail*, quoted by Mr. HORATIO NELSON LAY, Ex-Superintendent of Maritime Customs in China, in a letter to the Times, of London, Dec. 2, 1868: "The result of our present policy in China is that on every side we hear of hostility against foreigners, at Wuchang-Kiu-Kiang, Formosa, Chefoo, Chin-Kiang and Yangchowa. From every part of China we hear complaints of the Chinese authorities resenting the clearest and most unquestionable claims," whether the diplomatic and consular agents, who directed the solution of these cases, had reported officially or otherwise to the Foreign Office, and whether the reports, if any, could be laid upon the table. Would redress was obtained for the attempted assassination of Mr. HARRIS and Mr. PICKERING at Taiwan-foo, and for the recent attack upon the boats' crews of Her Majesty's gunboat *Cockchafer*, Lieutenant KERR, at Swatow, by Chinese soldiers, in which eleven seamen were wounded; and further, whether the acting Consul at Swatow reported the operations of Her Majesty's gunboat *Sparrow*, Lieutenant JOHNSON, in conjunction with and at the request of the Taotee of Swatow against the insurgent town of Choo-chi.

Mr. OTWAY said that as the series of questions asked by his honorable and gallant friend were addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty and himself, and as the Foreign Office and Admiralty had been in constant communication and concurrence with regard to the instructions issued to officers in China, perhaps it would be convenient that he should answer both questions at the same time. His honorable and gallant friend asked whether the result of our present policy in China was "that on every side we hear of hostility against foreigners, at Wuchang, Kiukiang, Formosa, Chefoo, Chinkiang, and Yangchow," such being the statement in the *Chinese Mail*. It was true enough that in China lately, some occurrences had taken place which, it was meet to be regretted, had resulted in the wounding of several men in Her Majesty's service, and a large loss of life among the Chinese; but these proceedings, so far from being the result of our policy in China, had occurred in consequence of action taken in opposition to that policy. *Our policy in China was to establish and maintain friendly relations with the Government and people in China, and extend commercial and economic ally and Chinese Empire.* We maintained at Pekin a Legation for that purpose, and it was the duty of our Minister, in case of damage done to British subjects, to represent that damage to the Chinese Central Government, and to obtain from it that redress to which Sir Rutherford ALCOCK had, on all occasions when such damage was made known to him, made representations to the Central Government, and invariably obtained redress, or immediate promise of redress; but if consular or other officers took on themselves to use Her Majesty's forces to obtain that redress, *they conducted would not be approved by Her Majesty's Government.* Now, without referring to the various cases to which his honorable and gallant friend's questions related—for that would occupy too much time, and the papers would be laid on the table—he would say that although the proceedings to which he referred had been, so far as the military and naval operations were concerned, conducted with great skill and gallantry by the officers employed, they were not such as could possibly meet the approval of Her Majesty's Government. Looking especially to the instructions given to consular officers in China, one consular officer had departed so entirely from the spirit of those instructions that it had been thought right to remove him from the post he occupied at Formosa. Now, it might be satisfactory to his honorable and gallant friend to hear that notwithstanding the very lugubrious opinions expressed in these questions, a telegram had been received from Sir R. ALCOCK, dated Pekin, March 30, 1869:

"At Yanchow, Formosa and Swatow, entire security and improved position. From all the ports accounts of the restoration of order and peace. Lord CLARENDON's instructions to Sir Rutherford, communicated to the Prince KUNG, Consuls and Admiral. The best understanding exists with the foreign body at Pekin. No more cause for anxiety at any point. Our relations have never been more satisfactory."

With regard to the attempted assassination of Mr. PICKERING at Taiwanfoo, he might say, without going into details, that the Chinese Government had shown every desire to punish the offenders. The whole of the papers would be laid on the table.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 25.

SENATORS SPRAGUE AND ABBOTT.

Up to the present time (Sunday evening) there has been no hostile encounter between Senators SPRAGUE and ABBOTT, and there has been no change in the attitude of the two gentlemen toward each other. Senator ABBOTT remained at his rooms during the day, but took a walk in the evening, not, however, with any belligerent intentions. Mr. ABBOTT is a Congregationalist and Mr. SPRAGUE is an Episcopalian, and both are, of course, strict believers in the sanctity of the Sabbath. From all that can be gathered in reference to the matter from the principals themselves, it appears that Mr. ABBOTT intended, on Friday and Saturday, while his choler was up, to administer some physical castigation to SPRAGUE in public; but time has somewhat cooled his temper, and, by the advice of his friends, he has decided to pursue another course. To-morrow morning Senator POOLE, Mr. ABBOTT's colleague from North Carolina, will be the bearer of a note to Mr. SPRAGUE, asking him whether he meant to apply the term "puppy dog" to him, and if so, demanding a retraction. Should Mr. SPRAGUE refuse to withdraw or explain the offensive words, Mr. ABBOTT will have to take some further steps; but what they will be has not yet been determined. Mr. SPRAGUE is rather a reckless kind of character, and his course is a matter of doubt. It is not at all improbable that he will refuse to make any explanation whatever, which will have the effect of placing Mr. ABBOTT in a still more embarrassing position. SPRAGUE can, if he means mischief, fall back on his Senatorial privilege, that he cannot be called to account outside the Senate for words spoken in debate. Mr. ABBOTT will then be obliged to either let the matter drop, to challenge SPRAGUE, or to attempt to chastise him in the street. Mr. SPRAGUE says he does not court an encounter, but if any one should attack him, he will undoubtedly defend himself. The whole affair is regarded as supremely ridiculous here, and is the subject of a great deal of talk. No further progress will be made towards its settlement until to-morrow. Chief Justice CHASE has returned, but Mr. SPRAGUE rarely consults him on any question, and there is no foundation in fact for the popular opinion that the Rhode Island Senator is merely the puppet of his distinguished father-in-law.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The President has under consideration at present the question of filling the important offices, particularly the foreign missions, the nominations to which failed in the late Executive Session, owing to rejection or other causes. Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Brazil and Ecuador comprise the missions which are to be filled. Mr. SANDFORD will probably remain at Belgium. General SICKLES' friends are pressing his appointment for the Spanish Mission, and his chances to-night are better than those of any other candidate. The pressure in favor of General FILE's appointment is so great that he will probably be sent to some place less important than Brazil.

THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. KELLY, on whose case the Senate failed to take action, will probably be reappointed Postmaster of New-York City. Mr. KELLY was reported from the Postal Committee (without recommendation, but his nomination was not reached before the Senate adjourned. He would have encountered the opposition of Governor FENTON on political grounds, the principal charge against him being that he took part in the 12th of September Convention in Albany, in 1866, which nominated HOFFMAN for Governor. Colonel MARKLAND will also be appointed Third Assistant Postmaster-General, the position for which he was nominated prior to the adjournment. The Senate Committee reported in his favor, and there was really no opposition to him in the Senate. Some outside parties sought to excite opposition, but failed to do it.

CONVENTION IN RICHMOND.

A Conservative State Convention will be held in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The managers of the Convention, some of whom have been here within the last few days, have determined that no nominations for State officers shall be made, but that the support of the Conservative element shall be given to the Walker Republicans as against the Wells Party. The Conservatives argue that the election of their nominees, however good, would be urged as an argument against the readmission of their State at the next session of Congress, and they have wisely come to the conclusion that the first need of Virginia at present is the restoration of her relations with the General Government.

NEW-YORK REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The commissions of the revenue officers of New-York and Brooklyn are all signed, and notification of appointment has been issued. As soon as the bonds are returned duly executed the commissions will be forwarded, and will probably reach the new officers in time to enable them to take possession of their offices on the first of May, the day on which the annual list of licenses and special taxes matures. To new Collectors this is especially important.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President has tendered Mr. CHENEY a place on the Board of Commissioners to examine and report on the condition of the Pacific Railroad, which place Mr. CHENEY accepted by telegraph. There is neither pay nor emolument attached to the position, and his term of office will expire at the end of the trip.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 25.

COLLECTOR PRATT—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of Mr. SAMUEL PUR

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 24, 1869.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	121	$10,000 C. & N.W. Con.	
1,000 do.	121	Conv's Bds.	95¾
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	114¾	1,000 Alton, S. T. & T. H.	
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65,		2d M. Pf.	84
New	114¾	2,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	81
7,000 do.	114¾	8,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s	98¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	114¾	2,000 M. & S. P. 7s 1st	
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	115¾	Con.	82¾
5,000 do.	115¾	40 Merch. Ex. Bank	115¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115¾	20 Ocean Bank	98¾
4,000 U.S. 5s 10-40 C.	106¾	100 Canton	42¾
1,000 Ill. 6s, Con. Bds.		30 Cent. Pac. Stock	108
'77	100¾	100 Metropol. Bank	112
1,000 Ill. Con. Bds., '79	105¾	100 Fourth N. Bk.	100
5,000 Tenn. 6s, ex		120 West. U. T.	35
new	67¾	100 Mariposa Pf.	45
5,000 do.	67¾	50 Pacific Mail	30¾
10,000 do.	67¾	200 Adams Ex.	67¾
22,000 Va. 6s, ex new	48	100 New-York Cent.	126¾
3,000 N. Car. 6s	31¾	do.	126¾
20,000 E. C. L. 6s, New	34	200 Hud. Riv. Stock	140
20,000 do. old	34¾	10 Reading	95
5,000 do. 2d call	34¾	400 Mich. Southern	76¾
4,000 Tenn. 5s, n. x. c.	69¾	100 do.	76¾
2,000 Va. 6s, '66, n. x. c.	39¾	25 Chi. & N. W.	84¾
4,000 Mo. 6s, '67, ex. c.	40	40 Lake Shore	90
10,000 do.	40¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	102¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, R. & Bn.		100 Chi. R. I. & Pac.	78¾
Yok. Im.	38¾	50 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¾
5,000 Ia. 6s	77	15 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	92¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	90¾	100 do.	92¾
10 P., F. W. & C. 1st	103¾	100 do. 2d call	92¾
20,000 Col., C. & I. Con.		20 Merch. Ex. Bank	67¾
2d M.	34¾	100 do.	67¾
20,000 do.	34¾	50 P., Ft. W. & C. Com.	124¾
10,000 do.	34¾	50 do.	124¾
10,000 Col. C. & Ind. C.		100 do.	124¾
2d M.	30	100 do.	124¾
1,175 Mar. Tres. 6s		50 Chic. & Alton Pf.	79
ctfs.	75		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	82¾	200 Canton Co.	42¾
100 Adams Express	69¾	300 Reading	95¾
100 do.	69¾	200 do.	95¾
50 U. S. Ex. Co.	81	200 do.	95¾
100 Quicksilver	29	100 do.	95¾
100 Mariposa Min.	23¾	100 Chi. & Alton	127
200 Mariposa Pf.	53	400 T., W. & W.	72¾
200 do.	53¾	200 Mil. & St. P.	78
400 Pacific Mail	30¾	100 do.	78¾
200 N. Y. Cent.	126¾	200 do.	78¾
400 do.	126¾	200 do.	78¾
200 do.	126¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¾
200 do.	126¾	200 Fort Wayne	133¾
200 do.	126¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	32¾
200 do.	126¾	200 do.	32¾
200 do.	126¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	76¾
200 do.	126¾	200 Clev. & Pitts.	88
1320 do.	126¾	200 do.	88¾
200 do.	126¾	100 do.	88¾
200 do.	126¾	200 Lake Shore	90¾
400 do.	126¾	200 do.	90¾
200 do.	126¾	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	102¾
100 West U. T.	35¾	100 do.	102¾
100 do.	35¾	200 Chic. & N. W.	84¾
400 do.	35¾	200 do.	84¾
7 do.	35¾	100 do.	84¾
100 do.	35¾	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88¾
100 Hudson	100	100 do.	88¾
200 Harlem	141¾	200 do.	88¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, new	67¾	100 Canton Co.	42¾
5,000 do.	67¾	200 Hudson R. R.	140¾
10,000 do.	67¾	200 Harlem	142¾
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new	34¾	200 do.	142¾
100 Wells-Far. Ex.	82¾	100 Chic. & Alton	127
100 do.	82¾	300 T., W. & W.	72¾
100 Adams Ex.	69¾	200 do.	72¾
100 do.	69¾	200 do.	72¾
100 U. S. Ex.	69¾	400 Mil. & St. P.	77¾
100 Mariposa	22¾	100 do.	77¾
200 Pacific Mail	30¾	200 Fort Wayne	134¾
800 Pacific Mail	30¾	100 do.	134¾
300 do.	30¾	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81¾
200 do.	30¾	400 Col. C. & I. C.	40¾
400 do.	30¾	200 do.	40¾
200 do.	30¾	400 Ohio & Miss.	32¾
100 do.	30¾	100 do.	32¾
200 do.	30¾	100 M. So. & N. I.	20¾
300 West U. Tel.	35¾	100 do.	20¾
8 do.	35¾	1100 do.	20¾
100 do.	35¾	400 Clev. & Pitts.	88
1100 N. Y. Cen.	126¾	400 do.	88¾
100 do.	126¾	200 Lake Shore	90¾
200 do.	126¾	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	102¾
500 do.	126¾	100 do.	102¾
200 do.	126¾	100 do.	102¾
100 do.	126¾	400 Chi. & N. W.	84¾
400 do.	126¾	100 do.	84¾
2000 do.	126¾	200 do.	84¾
60 Reading	95¾	200 do.	84¾
200 do.	95¾	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86¾
400 do.	95¾	200 do.	86¾
400 do.	95¾	200 do.	86¾
600 do.	95¾	200 do.	86¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 Ga. 6s, 6s	81¾	100 N. Y. Cen.	126¾
10,000 N. Car. 6s, ex c.	31¾	100 do.	126¾
100 Mariposa	22¾	900 Reading	95¾
100 Mariposa Pf.	53¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	76¾
100 A. M. Ex. Co.	69	100 Chic. & N. W.	84¾
100 do.	69¾	2400 Erie	23¾
200 West. U. Tel.	35¾	200 do.	23¾
100 Pacific Mail	30¾	200 do.	23
100 do.	30¾		

MONDAY, April 26, A. M.

It will afford the business public much pleasure to know that the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. BOUTWELL, is to be in this City on Thursday of the present week to superviseinperson, as well as to determine the extent and future purpose of his recently announced weekly sales of Gold under the following joint resolution of Congress:

AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF GOLD—MARCH, 1864.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of Interest on the Public Debt by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest on the Coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any Gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of Interest on the Public Debt. *Provided*, That the obligation to create the Sinking Fund, according to the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby. Approved March 17, 1864.

Mr. BOUTWELL has a good record for personal integrity, and a reputation for economy in administration. With less financial or banking experience than his predecessor, he brings to the Department no higher character for honesty and impartiality; and altogether there is, perhaps, less expected of him in the way of financial skill and success than from Mr. MCCULLOCH at the outset of his service. But he has before him, as a warning, the disappointments which attended the later years of that gentleman's conduct of the Treasury, by reason of the vacillations and improvident management and supposed favoritism in his Gold and Funding operations.

We give all credit to the honesty of purpose, and make all allowance for his profound anxiety to see all the temporary obligations of the Government out of the way, when we attribute the blunders and expense (not forgetting the troubles in the Money market) in Mr. MCCULLOCH'S funding policy, to the disregard of the tenor of the $890,000,000 7-30 ₩ cents made "convertible at maturity" into Gold-bearing 5-20s, or, what amounts to the same thing, if, indeed, not a more unpardonable mistake, to his want of confidence in the value of this privilege to the holders of the 7-30 ₩ cents, and of the Compound Notes, at the end of three years. His haste to invite rapid conversions *before* maturity, and failing to make this effective to the full extent of his wishes, his irregular system, privately conducted, of buying in this paper and selling out the new 5-20s, to the frequent annoyance of the Money market, gave the public no real satisfaction and the Treasury less credit and no savings. It was not the successful and economic funding which the law itself would have worked out, though managed undoubtedly within the legal discretion of the Secretary.

In the other matter of disposing of the surplus Gold of the Treasury, under the Joint Resolution above quoted, of March 17, 1864, the troubles of Mr. MCCULLOCH grew out of his systematic disregard of the Sinking Fund Act of Feb. 25, 1862, to which the *proviso* in the resolution refers, and which is in the following emphatic terms:

SINKING FUND LAW, FEB. 25, 1862.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on imported goods shall be *paid in Coin* or in Notes heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable for public dues, and the *Coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:*

FIRST—To the payment of the Interest on the Bonds and Notes of the United States.

SECOND—To the PURCHASE or *payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each Fiscal Year, after the First day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a* SINKING FUND, *and the Interest on which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the Public Debt, as the Secretary shall from time to time direct.*

THIRD—The surplus thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Without keeping this Act unimpaired, the Secretary had no authority "to dispose of *any* Gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary to the payment of the Interest on the Public Debt." But he chose to assume that the practical end of a Sinking Fund would be better answered by a theory of his own to pay and change off $50,000,000 of Treasury paper, in place of the PURCHASE of Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, to be set apart as a Sinking Fund, together with the accumulation or compoundings of the interest thereon, in perpetuity or until the whole debt is paid off.

Now, what the public have a right to insist that Mr. BOUTWELL shall do, and what we earnestly hope, for his own future success as a Financial Minister he will at once do, is to determine some fixed or steady policy in administering the laws relating to the application or disposition of the Gold revenues in the Treasury not necessary for the payment of Interest on the Public Debt. In the exercise of this authority he has no discretion over the Greenback Circulation, and none, under the law creating the Three ₩ cent. Legal Tender Certificates, to call in or compel their surrender. If, as some opinions of the Press hold, he believes the following clause in the recent Act to strengthen the Public Credit, interferes with the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, and that the pledge not to redeem or pay before maturity, is provision inserted by way of a quietus to the Pendleton theory of redeeming or paying off after five years in *Greenbacks*, implies a repeal of the authority to PURCHASE with the Gold directed by the Sinking Fund act to be set apart for the purpose, *let him say so*. That he did not think so when the Committee of Ways and Means recently consulted him, is quite certain. He then believed his authority to purchase Bonds complete, and intimated that he would exercise it.

"But none of the said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless such notes or some bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin."

In has been intimated that the Currency balances at the New York office may need replenishing to the extent of the proceeds of $500,000 or $1,000,000 of Gold disposed of per week. If so, the sales now advertised may possibly be limited to this object; leaving a more comprehensive policy for the close of the fiscal year. An announcement to this effect, while we should deem the postponement unnecessary, and in view of the Customs likely to accumulate after the May interest, as unwise, would probably be satisfactory to the commercial public, as the market supply of Gold for some weeks to come from the payment of this interest, and from the sales of $500,000 or $1,000,000 per week, would probably be equal to the Customs and Export demands, even if the latter should be resumed. The danger to be guarded against is, the accumulating of too much currency from these sales, and from the improving currency revenues.

The general Trade of the week past was satisfactory for the state of the season, and the improvement of the Money market; so that ordinary transactions can be carried on at from 7 to 9 ₩ cent. per annum, with the fair prospect of lower rates if the Treasury movements should not interfere with the gradual return of Currency and of Country balances to the Banks has caused a more cheerful feeling among our Merchants and Bankers, and imparted additional strength to the Funds and the Stock Exchange.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 24, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,273,199
Increase in Specie	1,000,581
Increase in Other Legal Tenders	2,070,010
Increase in Deposits	3,152,656
Decrease in Circulation	276,148

	April 24, '69.	April 24, '68.	April 27, '67.
National Capital	$72,857,700	$74,057,700	$74,057,700
Local Capital	9,968,200	9,945,215	9,945,215
Total Capital	$82,470,200	$84,002,915	$84,002,915
Loans	265,314,671	257,498,074	256,154,662
Gold and G'ld Notes	14,924,547	6,690,260	7,611,770
Other Legal Tender	34,847,767	41,601,763	41,601,763
Deposits	185,207,409	177,546,050	177,326,494
Circulation	34,227,624	34,003,561	34,036,769
In Sub-Treasury	106,548,522	88,696,878	88,972,270

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Apr. 17, '69.	Apr. 24, '69.	Apr. 25, '68.
On deposits	$172,205,494	$177,340,650	$180,207,489
Circulation	34,226,769	34,003,561	34,027,624
Total	$206,030,263	$211,400,051	$214,235,113
25 ₩ cent. would be	$51,500,066	$52,850,128	$53,558,778
They held in Gold and Greenbacks	$2,813,067	$2,829,259	$3,501,204
Excess	$7,153,001	$6,678,059	$15,187,526

The sales of Gold on Saturday were at 133¾@135¾ ₩ cent. The Cash Gold was not abundant and a small consideration was paid for its use, free of interest on the currency advanced, until Monday; but the certainty that the Secretary of the Treasury will sell Gold on the eve of the first of May, and that the disbursements for Gold Interest will take place at the same time, discouraged any attempt to press an advance of price on the mere temporary scarcity of the Cash Gold. The Foreign Exchanges left off firm, but not in very good demand, at 108¾@109¾ ₩ cent. for 60-day Bills on London, and 109¾@109¾ ₩ cent. for short sight. During the week the Treasury Office received for Gold Customs $2,607,625, and paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt $1,868,906. The Banks gain on their specie averages of the week $1,038,581 and in Greenbacks $2,676,010. They also increase their Loans $2,273,199, and upon these various changes the general line of Deposits stands $6,156,856 higher than last Monday.

The Money market for the week closed easy at 7 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers on call, and 7 to 9 ₩ cent. to the Discount Brokers on prime merchant paper having from 30 to 90 days to run. After 2 o'clock, in consequence of the short interest in U. S. 5-20s of 1865-67 and the postponement of deliveries, at the request of sellers and borrowers of the Bonds, some considerable money balances were lent out at 5@6 ₩ cent. per annum until Monday. There was no effort made to compel the delivery of 5-20s, but the signs of the day indicated an involuntary corner in the 1867s by reason of the recent heavy sales on short account and the comparative scarcity of the Bonds on the street.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,902,450; total payments, $1,410,747; balance, $88,656,675. The receipts include for Customs, $949,000; for Gold Notes, $64,000.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,885,930, against the total entries of $5,556,564 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,689,919, against $4,111,405, same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $607,625 against $1,867,291 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,607,625. The receipts of Cotton consetwise and by railroad, are 8,650 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,361.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$22,543,215	February	$22,944,232
August	22,112,930	March	22,021,222
September	21,576,226	April 1	7,202,222
October	22,488,230	April 12	7,222,222
November	19,008,106	April 17	7,222,167
December	17,621,787	April 24	8,222,222
January	22,221,251		
Total to date since July 1			$223,222,222
Against same time 1868			192,222,222
Increase since July 1			$32,221,671

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,276	January	$13,122,017
August	11,227,122	February	10,224,512
September	12,220,240	March	12,182,222
October	14,222,261	April 7	5,072,244
November	14,422,722	April 14	5,217,222
December	14,227,122	April 21	3,222,212
Total since July 1			$122,222,222
Against same time last year			120,222,222
Decrease since July 1			$20,222,721

Gold, April 24, 1868 ..... 132¾ ₩ cent.
Gold, April 26, 1869 ..... 135¾ ₩ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$30,222,222	February	$2,222,222
August	1,222,222	March	2,222,222
September	1,222,222	April 1	222,222
October	1,222,722	April 10	222,222
November	1,121,222	April 17	61,222
December	1,717,222	April 24	607,625
January	2,214,222		
Total since July 1			$42,222,222
Against same time last year			27,222,222
Decrease since July 1			$15,222,211

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$2,112,222	January	$1,222,222
August	2,222,222	February	1,222,222
September	2,047,222	March	942,222
October	221,722	April 1	222,222
November	1,122,212	April 8	222,222
December	722,222	April 22	222,222
Total since July 1			$17,222,222
Against same time last year			22,072,212
Decrease since July 1			$16,741,222

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
July	$2,222,222	July	$12,722,212
August	12,222,222	August	1,222,222
September	12,072,222	September	2,222,222
October	12,222,222	October	222,222
November	7,222,222	November	22,222,222
December	6,222,222	December	2,222,222
January	7,222,222	January	12,222,222
March	12,241,222	March	1,222,222
April 1	2,212,122	April 1	27,222
April 10	2,722,722	April 10	422,222
April 17	2,222,222	April 17	222,222
April 24	2,607,222	April 24	1,222,222
Total	$122,222,222	Total	$22,212,222
To date, 1868	$2,721,222	To date, 1868	$4,222,122

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

					April 24, '69.
Amer. Gold Coin	132¾	@134¾	@132¾	@135¾	135¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1865				121 @120¾	111¾
Consolidated 5-20s				115¾ @114¾	115¾
U. S. Bond Called					101¾
New-York Central	126¾	@127	@126	@127	127
Rock Island			92	@94¾	94¾
Michigan Southern				92¾ @93	92
Hudson River			142¾	@143	143
Northwestern			54¾	@54¾	61
Fort Wayne and Chicago			132¾	@133¾	102¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg				85¾ @86¾	81¾
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien				55¾ @56¾	56¾
Northwestern Preferred				75¾ @76¾	74¾
Ohio and Mississippi				34 @33¾	31¾
Pacific Mail			30¾	@30¾	30¾
St. Paul Common				76¾ @76¾	75
St. Paul Preferred				79¾ @79¾	79
Toledo and Wabash				73¾ @72¾	71¾
Lake Shore				90¾ @90¾	90¾
Maripesa Preferred				48¾ @48¾	44¾

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm; the Southern State Bonds; the Miscellaneous Stocks higher on Pacific Mail, and the Railways upward on New-York Central, which sold as high as 170 ₩ cent., and generally firm on the other New-York and most of the Western roads and Reading. There was considerable excitement on New-York Central and the buyers had the credit in some quarters of acting upon private Albany information, though it is quite probable that legislation has much less to do with the rise in the stock than the strong financial position and current and economically directed business of the road.

No late Boards were held, (the usual custom on Saturdays,) but the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on the Street, at and after 5 o'clock P. M., as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106	106¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	121	120¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¾	115¾
American Gold Coin	133¾	133¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	68¾	67¾
Virginia Bonds, old	59	59¾
Missouri Bonds	88	88¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	54¾	54¾
New-York Central	168¾	169¾
Reading Railway	95¾	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	137¾	136¾
Northwest Common	84¾	84¾
Northwest Preferred	96¾	96¾
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	133¾	133¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92¾	92¾
Pacific Mail Company	93¾	94¾
St. Paul Preferred	85¾	85¾
St. Paul Common	78	77¾
Toledo and Wabash	72¾	72¾
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾	33¾
Mariposa Preferred	43¾	43¾
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾
Hudson River	148¾	149¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	117	5-20 reg., 1867	115¾
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	117¾	5-20 coup., 1867	115¾
5-20 reg., 1862	111¾	5-20 coup., 1868	115¾
5-20 coup., 1862	120¾	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	110¾
5-20 coup., 1864	114¾	10-40 reg.	106¾
5-20 reg., 1865	112	10-40 coup.	106¾
5-20 coup., 1865	114¾	6s Currency	104¾
5-20 reg., '65, n. i.	114¾		
5-20 coup., '65, n. i.	114¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101¾	Louisiana 8s	73
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875	101¾	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	67
Ohio 5 ₩ c., 1886	100¾	California 7s	103¾
Ill. 6 ₩ c. s. 70, sth 70-100		Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₩ c. coupons, '77	100¾	Rhode Island 6s	99¾
Ill. 6 ₩ c. coupons, '79-1005		Alabama 8s	100
Ill. 6 ₩ c. coupons, '80	100¾	Ala. 8s, Eng. Iss.	50¾
Indiana 5 ₩ c.	97¾	N. Y. Coupon R. Loan	109¾
Michigan 6 ₩ ct., '72-'80		N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '72-'80	
Michigan 6 ₩ ct., '78-'82	98	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '72	101¾
Tenn. 6s, old bds.	67¾	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '73	101¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	67¾	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '74	101¾
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	48¾	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '75	101¾
Virginia 6s, new bds.	42	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '77	101¾
Georgia 6s	81¾	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '78	101¾
Georgia 7s, new bds.	94¾	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '71	100
North Carolina 6s	31¾	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '74	100
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	34¾	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '75	99¾
Missouri 6s	88¾	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '76	97
Mo., H. & St. Jo. 1s	90¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	142¾
Manhattan	140	Mechanics'	106
Mechanics'	122	Shoe and Leather	123
America	145	Continental	100¾
Butchers & Drovers	38¾	Commerce	120¾
National	110¾	Park	156¾
Merchants' Ex.	114¾	Central National	102
Commerce	124¾	First National	218
Broadway	200	Fourth National	104¾
Chatham	150	Ninth National	112
Bank of the Republic	117	Tenth National	90
Hanover	134	Gold Exchange	128

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. R. I. & P.	95¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Estate	93	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	88	Clevel. & Tol. S. Fund	90¾
Erie 1st M. ext.	100	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99¾
Erie 7s 2d mtg. 1879	94	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102¾
Erie 7s, sth ln., 1877	94	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	80
H. & Pa. 1st M. 1880-70	100¾	Clevel. & P. 2d M.	98
H. & Pa. 2d M. & P. 75	103¾	Clevel. & P. 3d M.	78
Harlem 1st M.	101¾	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1882	108¾	Morris & Essex 7s	112
Mich. S. & P. s. 20 M.	94	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
M. S. & N. I. & P. 7s s.	96¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. ex.	102¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. int.	102¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. int	60	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	97¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st bds.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	81¾	Mil. & St. P. L. & M. d.	87
Con. 7 ₩ cent. con.	86¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	97	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	94
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	82
Tol. & W. 2d M.	78	Mont. Trustee Cer.	71
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77	Long Dock bonds	68
Tol., W. & W. c. s. 8 k. P.	82	Am. Dk & Imp'nt bds	94¾
Gt. West'n 1st M., s.	88¾	Western Union bonds	95¾
G. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75	Connecticut War L'n.	100
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70	Tol. Peoria & W. W. D.	83
Gal. & Chi. extended	95	Cleve., P. & Ash. n. b.	90¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95	Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	94
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99¾		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SAVES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 24, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	4	Peas, bushels	
Flour, bbls	8,000	Cotton, bales	974
Flour, hogsheads		Pork, bbls	242
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Cut Meats, pkgs	253
Cornmeal, bags	1,400	Lard, pkgs	202
Wheat, bushels		Beef, tcs. and bbls	149
Corn, bushels	39,000	Butter, pkgs	820
Rye, bushels		Cheese, pkgs	19
Oats, bushels	2,000	Eggs, bbls	1,040
Barley, bushels		Whisky, bbls	840
Malt, bushels			

ASHES—Pots are in fair request at $7 75@8 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls continue quite dull at about $9 12½@9 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—An extensive movement has been reported in Java, the purchases comprising 15 in mass, all the stock in first hands here and in Boston, at full prices, though particulars have been withheld for the present. This movement is ascribed to the influence of the advices as to the highly favorable result of the Dutch Government sale, and the short crop imports. The demand for Rio has been likewise active, on a strong and buoyant market; sales have been reported of 1,000 bags by the Bryolliers and 2,000 bags by the *Ed. Owen* on private terms. No other descriptions of importance transpired to have been noted. The general market closes very firm. We quote: Java, fair, 23c.; Maracaibo, 14c. @19½c.

SUGAR—The offerings have been liberal at prices rather more favorable to buyers, though no important concessions have been made. The demand has been on an enlarged scale, chiefly for refining grades, at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported of 1,100 hhds. Cuba, 7c. @7½c.; 500 hhds. do., chiefly at 7½c. @7¼c. ₩ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted at 7¼c. @7½c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 8c. @8½c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 8¾c. @9¼c. ₩ lb. Porto Rico grades have ranged from 12c. @12½c. ₩ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c. @12½c. ₩ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus:

Refining grades, Cuba	7	Refined, Crushed	16
Refining grades, Porto Rico	7½	Refined, Powdered	16
Refining grades, Havana	7½	Refined, Granulated	16
Refining grades, Manila	7½	Refined, Coarse Crushed	16
Refining grades, Cut Loaf	9	Refined, Cut Loaf	17
Refining grades, Crushed	9	Refined, Extra Cut Loaf	17
Refining grades, Powdered	9	Refined, Extra Crushed	17
Refining grades, Granulated	9	Refined, Extra Powdered	17
Refining grades, Coarse Crushed	9	Refined, Extra Granulated	17
Refining grades, Coarse Powdered	9	Refined, Extra Coarse Crushed	17
Refining grades, Coarse Granulated	9	Refined, Extra Coarse Powdered	17
Refining grades, Coarse Extra	9	Refined, Extra Coarse Granulated	17

COTTON—There has been fair call for Cotton today, at full current rates, particularly for the low grades which have been partially neglected. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to spinners, 270 bales to shippers and 730 bales to speculators. The receipts, to-day, were only 174 bales, making the total for the week 8,650 bales. The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Exchange, were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales to Liverpool, 2,000 bales to Havre, 1,000 bales to Bremen, 1,000 bales to Genoa, 1,000 bales to Barcelona, and

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869—2 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117	117½	5-20 Coupon, 67	115⅝	115⅞
Coupon, 1881	117⅝	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	113	113	10-40 Regist'd	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	120⅝	121	10-40 Coupon	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	116⅝	116⅞	Gold	138⅝	138⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	116	116⅛	U. S. Cur. Fdd.	104⅝	105
5-20 Coupon, '66, Jan. and July	115⅝	115⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and past due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA 6s, Deferred, issued 1866 and 1867. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1869. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cent. Bonds for sale.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 18 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits issued.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on

CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay, per annum, to the holders of said certificates, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent. of said certificates outstanding.

Holders of certificates who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at Indianapolis, Ind., or at No. 57 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the first day of July following, the payment will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State,

JOHN D. EVANS, Auditor of State,

W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,

Ex-office State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9, 1869.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869.

SALES OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at the office of the undersigned, UNTIL TWO O'CLOCK P. M. THURSDAY, the 29th inst., when the same will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payment may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on Thursday of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

H. H. VAN DYCK,

Assistant Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 832 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 832 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following bonds, stolen on the night of Monday, April 19, from the office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company, Malden, Ulster County, New-York, viz.:

$50 Ulster County, (N. Y.,) Bounty Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,187, 2,188 and 2,189, 9th series, $100 each; No. 1,342, 12th series, $500.

$50,000 Bigelow Blue Stone Company Bonds, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, of $1,000 each.

$1,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn Local Improvement Bond, loan of 1861, No. 1, interest May and November.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

AND

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.

Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 26 day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 26, till the morning of May 4.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROSBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING,) NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at 95 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October.

Principal payable 1888.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$2,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 27 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due May 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. B. SMITH, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 21, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.

B. G. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF THE GOLD and Stock Telegraph Company stock. Address STOCK, Post Office Box No. 5,987.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust

COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY,

CAPITAL PAID IN,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

6 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,600,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 72½ miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Counties of Buchanan and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, forming a grand trunk through line from St. Louis to Omaha, 69½ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 6ts, 4ts and 5ts; all personal notes they are 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure as investment.

Parties investing this month will make one per cent. on the May coupon.

The counties along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The road must, and will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.

There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock, noon, until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May, both inclusive.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the form of ballot, the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 10th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 19, 1869.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eleven bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 69, 78 and 79, of $500 each, and Nos. 306, 408, 509, 561, 748, 749, 946, of $100 each, for redemption. By the terms of the Sinking Fund interest thereon will cease May 1, 1869.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as secured, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY and St. Louis Mining Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 42. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 1st day of May, and reopened on the 8th. Holders of stock are requested to make the transfers prior to the closing of the books, and payment of the dividend.

A cash dividend of thirty cents per share will be paid on and after May 1, to stockholders of record of that date presenting their certificates for indorsement of the amount thereon.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees will be held at their office, TUESDAY, May 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., and for such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

APRIL 16, 1869.

THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company have decided to offer the entire balance of their bonds ($100,000) at the low price of eighty-five, interest included. These bonds are recommended on the following grounds:

1. The net earnings on the property about six millions in gold, and nearly four millions in currency.

2. The net earnings on half of the line are more than enough to pay the interest on all the bonds.

3. The directors own a permanent interest of about 9-10ths of the stock and are not seeking to sell it.

4. The President of the Company spends his entire time on the line in the discharge of his duties.

5. The bonds can be registered.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

No. 48 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,000,000 acres of mineral lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, yielding, in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for election of directors and any other business that may come before them, will be held at Milwaukee, on the 9th of June, 1869, at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of April, at 3 P. M., to the 8th of June, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

APRIL 15, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 146 AND 148 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, April 16, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the City of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 146 and 148 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

APRIL 22, 1869.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Amusement Company are now open at Tammany Hall. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE Stock Exchange Building Company, representing the interest of stockholders in assets of the Company previous to December 31, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

NEW-YORK, The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.

H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Kentucky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by WM. A. GUEST, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES

RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $8,000,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU-ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all net proceeds promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 30 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to the facilities of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

AND NO. 32 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

GOLD AND STERLING BILLS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK

STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,380,118 60
Indebtedness of directors	12,500 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	200,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages (as per schedule)	14,000 00
Due from approved associations in New-York City (see schedule)	69,170 38
Due from other national banks (as per schedule)	69,827 85
Due from other banks and bankers (as per schedule)	625 94
Banking-house	40,000 00
Current expenses	7,078 37
Cash items, including stamps (as per schedule)	22,469 54
Exchanges for Clearing-house	169,[illegible] 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	2,776 00
Specie, viz.: Coin $10,456 00	
Gold Treasury notes 9,000 00—	19,456 00
Legal-tender notes	187,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	225,000 00
Total	$2,030,022 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus fund	120,000 00
Undivided profits	26,262 91
Discount	14,000 16
Interest	2,222 16
Profit and loss	28,256 22
Circulating notes received from Comptroller $194,975 00	
Less amount on hand 220 00	
Amount outstanding	194,755 00
State bank circulation outstanding	4,500 00
Individual deposits	1,756,545 57
Due to other banks and bankers (as per schedule)	2 70
Unclaimed dividends	2,035 00
Total	$2,030,022 08

I, DAVID R. PORTER, Cashier of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest,

ELISHA BROOKS, C. L. TIFFANY, JESSE A. MARSHALL, } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of April, 1869.

EDWARD J. HALL, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$620,774 22
Commercial paper	276,620 71
Demand loans on United States bonds	50,000 00
Demand loans on other stocks	254,000 00
Indebtedness of directors	27,467 12
Other suspended and overdue paper	6,666 12
United States bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
Due from national banks (as per schedule)	3,622 12
Banking-house	80,000 00
Other real estate	4,222 00—
Current expenses	6,657 12
Taxes paid	3,000 00
Premiums	16,000 00
Cash items, (including stamps,) as per schedule	27,000 00
Bills of other national banks	20,702 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	4,320 00
Specie	4,420 00
Legal-tender notes	218,719 00
Total	$1,309,888 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00
Profit and loss, &c	6,776 68
Circulating notes	249,750 00
Individual deposits	773,400 00
Total	$1,309,888 68

I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest,

ROBERT DUNLAP, JOHN FOWLER, JR., UNION ADAMS, } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of April, 1869.

WM. BROWNER, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$602,022 12
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds on hand	150,000 00
Due from national banks	26,618 00
Current expenses	1,050 01
Checks and other cash items	68,420 00
Bills of national banks	20,204 00
Fractional currency	11,088 77
Specie	100 00
Legal-tender notes	68,045 00
Three per cent. certificates	225,000 00
Total	$1,955,748 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	120,000 00
Undivided profits	12,722 36
Circulating notes	269,400 00
Individual deposits	1,230,626 05
Due to national banks	122,799 00
Total	$1,955,748 41

I, OSWIN D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

OSWIN D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest,

JOHN CASWELL, JAMES H. TROWBRIDGE, I. N. PHELPS, } Directors.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24th day of April, 1869.

THOS. B. CLIFFORD, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,407,093 16
Commercial paper	284,262 15
Demand loans on U. S. bonds	252,070 45
Demand on other stocks and securities	407,402 22
Bad debts	1,856 80
Other suspended and overdue paper	37,867 41
Indebtedness of directors	18,721 70
Overdrafts	5,216 71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	320,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	267,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	104,984 03
Due from approved associations in New-York City	208,425 32
Banking house	44,120 04
Current expenses	12,516 11
Taxes paid	10,551 16
Premiums	11,225 00
Cash items, including stamps	119,027 00
Bills of other national banks	12,400 00
Bills of State banks	840 00
Fractional currency	11,005 34
Specie—coin $9,040 50	
Gold Treasury notes 16,400 00—	25,440 50
Legal-tender notes	302,570 00
Three per cent. certificate and stamped Clearing-house certificates	40,000 00
Total	$3,935,023 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	220,000 00
Discount	27,226 42
Interest	44,305 08
Profit and loss	52,196 47— 128,889 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house	1,024,357 88
Circulating Notes from Comptroller $195,720 00	
Less amount on hand 5,000 00—	190,720 00
State bank circulation outstanding	14,625 00
Individual deposits $1,600,223	
Certified checks 44,104 16—	1,644,327 16
Total	$3,935,023 41

I, GEO. W. YOULS, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULS, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest: JOHN PALMER, JOHN DEWENAP, JAMES E. SEAW, } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of April, 1869.

FERNANDO BALLS, Notary Public.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.

Established 1852.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 TO 3.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

Interest on deposits three months, May 1 to Aug. 1.

J. S. SLZAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM MAY FIRST.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,011,934 16.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 9TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BEECKERHOFF, Sec. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

INTEREST FROM MAY 1 ON MONEY deposited on or before that day; at 6 per cent. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 5 and 7 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, April 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. on the scrip, free of any conversion tax, of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, in sums of one thousand dollars, bearing interest from April 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York on and after May 10.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days from date.

The scrip will be convertible into bonds at the office of LYNDE L. JONES, No. 64 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

By order of the Board.

P. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MACON, Ga., April 5, 1869.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-Three and one-third per cent. (33⅓) has this day been declared out of the earnings that have heretofore been invested in the construction and improvement of the road and property of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of May next, to the stockholders of the Company, as indicated by the books on the 26th day of April, 1869. Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency will receive their certificates at the office of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York. No fractional shares will be issued, and no transfers will be made after April 24, 1869, until May 15, 1869.

MILO S. FRIZZELL, Secretary and Treasurer,

Macon and Western Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 64 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst., and remain closed until MONDAY, May 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of (6) six per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable May 1. Transfer book closed from date to the 30th of April, inclusive.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d day of May.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, an order warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. MAXWELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 24, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY MANNECK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 24, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID MINGESHEIMER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 20 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 26, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELISHA S. CALDWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elisha S. Caldwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James P. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES McBRIEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles McBrien, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James P. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES McBRIEN, bankrupt.—No. 1.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles McBrien, in said district, duly decl

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Anjier.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss German, and Mr. Marlowe.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Gray.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Miss Lamont.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D. Leading characters by Miss Eliza Holt and Mr. Lewis.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LARGE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE (Pantomime,) ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 785 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A proposition of censure on the Patriarch of the Antilles, introduced into the Spanish Cortes on Saturday, was subsequently withdrawn lest the Government should be embarrassed.

It was officially announced, during the session of the Cortes, that France would acquiesce in whatever form of government the Spaniards might adopt.

At the opening of the sessions of the Hungarian Diet FRANCIS JOSEPH, as King of Hungary, specially directed the attention of the Legislature to the subject of internal reforms.

In Italy the Court of Appeals, to which had been referred the revision of the Penal Code, unanimously recommends the abolition of the death penalty.

A party of Prussian philanthropists recently waited on the King, in order to offer suggestions relative to volunteer aid for the wounded in battle. His Majesty commended their humane ideas, but appeared to think the contingency of war was a distant one.

A Danish journal declares that the purchase of the Danish West India Islands by the United States was fully arranged with Secretary SEWARD; and accuses the present Government at Washington with a want of respect to Denmark.

The French Corps Legislatif has adopted the Budget presented a short time since by the Finance Minister.

Mr. HUGH BRADSHAW, a well-known Irish Magistrate was shot in Tipperary, last week.

There was a popular demonstration in Madrid on Saturday in favor of a Republic.

CUBA.

A Spanish transport arrived at Havana on Saturday with one thousand soldiers, to reinforce the armies engaged in putting down the insurrection. Great exertions are being made to put the forts and garrisons in a proper state of defence, in order to meet any complications that may arise out of the recent outrages committed by Havana officials upon British vessels.

The Spanish officials are exceedingly anxious and alert, in view of possible descents upon the island by filibustering expeditions. The frigate *Gerona* sailed from Havana in a very hurried manner yesterday morning, probably to intercept some rumored expedition of this kind.

GENERAL.

The employes of the Boston Navy-yard held a meeting on Saturday night to sustain that interpretation of the Eight-hour law which does not involve a reduction in the wages.

Ex-Governor PACKER, of Pennsylvania, intimates that he has not withdrawn from the canvass for Governor of that State.

A gang of burglars was busy in Westchester County on Saturday night. The residences of Messrs. HULL, and DECKER and others were entered, and money and valuables stolen.

DANIEL D. PAGE, one of the founders and the first Mayor of St. Louis, Mo., died in Washington on Saturday of congestion of the lungs. He was aged 75 years.

The President has recognised CHARLES M. HAGAN as Consul of the Turkish Empire in Philadelphia. It is the first time the Sublime Porte has been represented in that city.

The office of the Poughkeepsie *Morning News* was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

During the late extraordinary freshet in the Hudson, the water in the State dam opposite Troy rose twenty-one feet above high-water mark, and by its enormous pressure carried away 200 feet of the top of the dam. This injury will seriously affect navigation on the Champlain Lake.

The Odd Fellows all over the country have made great preparations for the semi-centennial celebration this day.

At Buffalo the ice in the bay is still firm. From the Dominion of Canada, however, we learn that the ice is clearing from most of the rivers and bays. In Port Colborne, on the contrary, it continues to increase.

The floods in Canada are subsiding. The water in the Grand River receded rapidly yesterday, leaving the track of the Grand Trunk Railway perfectly clear.

On the trial of Mr. WICKLIFFE, State Auditor of Louisiana, the prisoner was acquitted on the first indictment, but the trial will be continued to-day on the second.

Two remarkable child-suicides occurred in Vernona, Fulton County, Ill., last week. A son of Mr. HARRIS, aged 13, and a son of Colonel TEENEY, both hung themselves near the premises of their parents. The circumstances naturally caused considerable excitement in the locality.

A State Temperance Convention, to consist of two delegates from each Assembly District, is to be held in Syracuse, on Tuesday, June 1. It is expected, the call says, that the subject of political action in favor of temperance will come up before this Convention for discussion and decision.

The steamer *Uncle* struck on a snag in the Missouri River, on Saturday morning, causing the explosion of her boiler, and a fearful loss of life. She had on board a number of discharged soldiers from the various posts along the river.

The San Antonio *Herald* says the people of Texas are ready for the election. On the part of the Democracy, it adds, no canvass will be made, but the members of the party will not fail to exercise the right to pick out the best man that are eligible, without regard to politics.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. RUSHMORE and Dr. and Mrs. PRAY, killed by the accident on the Long Island Railroad, took place at the Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Remarks were made by Rev. H. S. HUNT and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The grand billiard tournament for the gold cue commences to-night at Irving Hall. Rudolphe, Rhines, Snyder, Daniels, Dion, Deery, Goldthwait and Foster will take part therein.

At 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the small building on the rear of No. 5 Frankfort-street, occupied by GEORGE BURKHARDT as a servant's sleeping-room. The damage to furniture was about $200, and to the building, which belongs to the estate of A. J. WILLIAMSON, $300. BURKHARDT is insured for $2,000 in the Stuyvesant; $1,500 in the Hope, and $1,500 in the New-Jersey State. The fire was evidently caused by carelessness of the servants in leaving a candle burning in the room.

From the Central Park meteorological report for the week ending April 24, it appears that during that time the mean of the barometer was 29.908 inches; maximum at 7 A. M., April 22, 30.274 inches; minimum at 7 A.M., April 21, 29.494 inches; range, .810 inches. The mean of the thermometer was 50°; maximum at 2 P. M., April 19, 76°; minimum at 5 A. M., April 22, 45°; range, 31°. On the 20th rain fell from 9:15 P. M. to 10:30 P. M., and on the 21st from 5 A. M. to 8 A. M. Total of water for week, .29 inch.

A fire occured last evening on the first floor of No. 269 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied as a dwelling and shoemaker's shop, doing her damage of $200. Insured for $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a small sail-boat, containing four men, capsized in the East River, off the foot of Fulton-street. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and a very rough sea was on, but the pilot of the Fulton ferry-boat *Columbia*, then in the stream, managed his craft so admirably, that the men, who had succeeded in clinging to their boat, were quickly rescued from their peril. The hands and passengers of the ferry-boat are also greatly commended by the witnesses of the occurrence, for their share in extending aid to the drowning men.

Yesterday one of a half dozen ruffians, named JOHN H. MALCER, assaulted and brutally beat ADOLPH MASOR, a pilot on the Hoboken Ferry. In addition, MALCHER nearly bit off MASOR's finger. The ruffian was arrested and locked up to await examination.

At an early hour last evening the Fifty-second Precinct Police, stationed in West One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, reported that the woods were on fire at the upper end of Tenth-avenue, but as notice was also sent not to ring the alarm bells, it is presumed it did not threaten to be extensive or dangerous.

The Attacks Upon General Grant—His Appointments to Office.

The *Sun*, we are sorry to see, has entered upon what looks like a systematic crusade against President GRANT and his Administration, not quite consistent with its professions of just and impartial judgment, but partaking somewhat largely of the personal and party rancor which has hitherto been mainly restricted to the *World*. We deem it the undoubted right and duty of the public Press to criticise with rigid severity the public acts of public men, and have not been slow to exercise that right ourselves. But criticism to be weighty must be just, and some of the *Sun's* censure of General GRANT seems to us to lack that essential quality.

The *Sun* reproaches General GRANT with the acceptance of *gifts*, and the appointment of those who make them to office; and contrasts his course in this respect with that of his predecessors, and among them Mr. JOHNSON, who refused the proffered gift of a carriage and pair of horses at the outset of his Administration. We are not aware that General GRANT has received gifts of any kind, or to the value of a dollar, since he became President. We have heard no charge of the sort, nor does the *Sun* venture to make any; and yet it is only on that assumption that the allegation amounts to anything whatever. Whatever presents have been made to General GRANT were made to him as a military man and out of gratitude for his military services,—before he became President or was even put in nomination for that office. They were the result of the spontaneous and impulsive feeling of the country that services such as he had rendered ought not to pass unnoticed, or be rewarded only by his salary as an army officer, or by empty votes of thanks from Congress and State Legislatures. All classes of our people felt the transcendent value of what he had done for the country in suppressing the rebellion; and all were eager to do whatever might lie in their power to testify their estimate of that service and to reward him for having rendered it.

It is not the custom of our Government, as it is that of every other, to vote large sums of money, or bestow large gifts of any sort, in acknowledgment of such deeds of public service; as a matter of course, therefore, if it is to be done at all it must be done by the voluntary action of individuals. The services rendered directly to his own country by WELLINGTON were trifling in comparison with those which GRANT rendered the Union; but all the rewards the latter has received from all sources, have been but as a drop in the bucket when compared with the acknowledgments lavished on the former by his grateful country. WELLINGTON even, on his retreat from Spain after Burgos, which was roundly denounced as a failure, was rewarded by a grant of £200,000. Upon the close of the Peninsular war Parliament voted him a pension of £10,000 a year. And after Waterloo enormous rewards and estates of great value were heaped upon him by the English Government. Similar instances abound in English history, as, indeed, they do in the history of every European Government. All the presents made to General GRANT in acknowledgment of his great services, have been the voluntary offerings of individuals, and do not exceed in the aggregate the smallest of the sums bestowed almost every year on the Duke of WELLINGTON by his country.

There was no shadow of reason why these gifts to General GRANT should not be accepted. They were made with no expectation of reward, and were proffered in a way which would have made it ungracious to decline them. The gift of a dwelling-house was the largest of them all; and its value was such that it would not have seriously burdened any one of the hundred wealthy men who joined in making it. General GRANT was a poor man, dependent wholly on his salary as an officer of the army for the support of himself and his family, and it would have been a foolish affectation of independence to refuse what was thus proffered in grateful acknowledgment for conceded and transcendent service. General MCCLELLAN had set him an example in accepting a more valuable gift for services of much less worth; and no one,—least of all the *World*,—ever accused him of any wrong in so doing.

Nor has General GRANT done anything, since he became President, to justify the reproach that these gifts have been rewarded by public office. The *Sun* can cite no facts that support its assertions in this respect. Mr. STEWART, to whom it refers, did not give General GRANT a house, or anything else of special value. He was merely one of a hundred men who combined for that purpose, and he happened to be their agent and mouth-piece in making open proffer of the gift. His share in the offering was no larger than that of any one of the others;—and nothing can be more absurd and ridiculous than the assumption that it was for his trifling share in this transaction that he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The same thing is true in the other cases referred to by the *World* and *Sun* in this connection. Party hostility and personal dislike will excuse a good deal of exaggeration and misrepresentation in political controversy; but they will scarcely excuse such rank injustice as both those journals practice toward General GRANT in this matter. If he were of a more cautious and distrustful nature, or had had more experience in the shifts and devices of political hostility, he would probably have taken more pains to avoid acts which, however honest in themselves, expose him to such dishonest and ungenerous aspersions. But no fair and just mind can find in anything he has done, ground for the sweeping charges that are brought against him.

Another accusation brought against General GRANT by his enemies is that he has appointed great numbers of his relations, family connections and personal friends to office. This is equally untrue with the other charge. General GRANT came into office a comparative stranger to the modes and habits of political life, and to the men from whom he would be expected to select his agents and assistants in the administration of public affairs. He was not prepared to surrender the constitutional rights and functions of his office, and to accept the dictation of political leaders or parties as to the appointments he should make. And he felt the necessity of appointing men whom he knew to be honest and on whom he could fully rely. What could be more natural, under such circumstances, than that he should look first to those whom he knew best,—that he should trust rather to his own acquaintance with those whom he might know, than to the assurances or advice of third parties, or to impressions gathered from vague and unmeaning letters of recommendation. It is what every man would do in a similar case; and, even if he should feel at liberty to requite a personal service, or reward a personal friend, by an appointment to office, his offence would be one which all his predecessors have at times committed, and which no man of ordinary fairness would find it difficult to forgive.

Such a disposition might easily be indulged too far, and the privilege is liable to abuse. But we see no evidence that either mistake has been made by General GRANT. The hue and cry about his appointment of family relatives to office is absurdly extravagant. He has done nothing of the kind to any unusual or culpable extent. We venture to say, without any special inquiry, that *not half a dozen relatives of General Grant have been appointed by him to any places of emolument*, since he came into office. Several family connections have been placed in confidential positions, for which it has always been usual to select the most intimate friends and the closest relations; but beyond this General GRANT has been, to say the least, quite as abstemious as any of his predecessors. The idea that a man in high office must regard with special distrust, and treat with special neglect, every man in any way related to him, or to any branch of his family, is not only absurd in itself, but is never treated otherwise, except by those who have some special object to serve, or some some special grief to revenge, by insisting upon such a rule of conduct.

It is only fair to remember that General GRANT came into office without large experience in civil affairs, justly distrustful of the political machinery by which the functions of his office have come to be usurped, and without that general acquaintance with men that would enable him to select with unerring certainty, from among the hundreds of thousands of candidates, the best men for places of trust and of profit. That he should sometimes make mistakes was unavoidable. But in everything thus far he has shown an unmistakable determination to do the very best he could—to appoint none but honest and capable men to office, and to correct any mistake into which he may fall the moment he finds it out. The great mass of the people are perfectly satisfied that this is his purpose and that he will do everything in his power to give it effect. And it is neither just nor wise to seek to impair this confidence by such exaggerations and misrepresentations of his acts as those which have elicited these remarks. General GRANT has not yet been *two months* in office; and we venture to say that in the discharge of the perplexing duties that have crowded upon him during that short time, he has made as few serious or important mistakes as any of his predecessors;—while he has received as much harshness, and as little charity of judgment, as the worst among them all.

Senator Humphrey.

In referring some days since to the vote in the Senate on the Broadway Railroad bill, we spoke of Senators MATTOON, WILLIAMS, HUMPHREY and VAN PETTEN as Republicans whose votes were always to be had when wanted in favor of any corrupt and questionable project. In regard to the two names last mentioned we are satisfied our statement was incorrect and unjust, and we regret having made it. We also stated that Senator HUMPHREY was indicted, some two years since, for corrupt practices in connection with legislation. This was a mistake. Mr. HUMPHREY was accused of having taken money for his vote on a railroad bill, and the charge was thoroughly and carefully examined before the Grand JURY of Albany County; but the jury was unanimous in discharging the complaint. We have this statement on the authority of the gentleman who was at that time Assistant District-Attorney of Albany County. The same charge was subsequently investigated and dismissed as unfounded by a committee of the Constitutional Convention. We have the assurance of some of the best men in the State, whose position gave them opportunities for knowing the whole case, that there was no shadow of suspicion attaching to Mr. HUMPHREY in the matter. Three of the members of the present Senate, whose integrity has never been suspected in any quarter, unite in assuring us that "Mr. HUMPHREY stands well with his brother Senators, and his action is unquestioned in the votes he gives." In regard to the Broadway Railroad bill Mr. HUMPHREY voted for ordering it to a third reading, but gave notice at the same time that when it came up he should move to amend it by requiring the grantees to pay $2,500,000 to the City treasury for the franchise; and that without such an amendment the bill would not receive his vote. This certainly relieves him from censure or suspicion in that matter. We regret that we were misled into doing Mr. HUMPHREY a serious injustice, and make this explanation in order to remedy it, so far as may be in our power.

A Continental Zollverein—Is it Practicable?

Dr. JOSHUA LEAVITT, to whom the Cobden Club, of London, has awarded a prize for an essay on the promotion of improved relations between the United States and Great Britain, proposes the formation of a Zollverein, or Customs League, to which the country and the British Provinces shall be parties. The *Evening Post* characterizes the suggestion as one that will attract attention for its novelty, and remarks:

"Canada will be glad enough to enter such a league, and England to approve it. All parties in this country seem to be committed in advance to the policy of it. The protectionists of Mr. CAREY's school are never weary of extolling the advantages of free trade among the States of this Union, and will of course see that every argument in its favor applies also to the Dominion, and that the extension of it to all our future States would only add to these advantages. All administrators of the revenue will see that the employment of Canadian Custom-houses to enforce our tariff would cut off the main channels by which goods are now smuggled into the United States, and would add immensely to our revenue. And finally, every American who, like Mr. CHANDLER, is eager for the annexation of Canada, will see that this is the surest way to make its acquisition easy, certain and speedy. It is the Zollverein that has been the chief agency, though a silent one, in preparing Germany for union."

The Zollverein idea, in its application to this continent, does not originate with Dr. LEAVITT. It has been a favorite hobby with theorists for many years. Mr. JAS. W. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, who held a position as Treasury Agent under Mr. CHASE, urged it while the Reciprocity Treaty was yet in existence; and Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, a Canadian merchant, and a protectionist of the Carey school, pressed it as the true solution of the reciprocity problem. In one form or another it has long been a subject of occasional discussion, but it has never found favor because its feasibility depends on one or the other of two contingencies, neither of which is likely soon to happen. When this country shall be ready to adopt free trade, or to substitute the Canadian tariff for its own, or when the Provinces, wearied of leading-strings, take Britannia's reiterated hint, and set up on their own account as an independent nation—the discussion of a Customs League will be in order. Till then, it scarcely deserves to be numbered among practical propositions.

Nobody disputes the advantages to be gained by the Zollverein arrangement, if the circumstances of the case were different. The freer the commercial intercourse between the English-speaking peoples of this continent, the more profitable is it for all concerned. Canada is now the base of smuggling operations against which a long line of Custom-houses is a poor protection. Each country has an army of officials employed in watching the other; the result being losses and vexation to the masters of both. An arrangement which should abolish these obstacles to international trade, and limit the tariff operations of either country to its ocean frontier, would be a great saving to both, would confer upon both benefits infinitely greater than the abandoned system of reciprocity, and would be the peaceful prelude to a fusion of political interests, which nothing less than war can otherwise effect.

There are, however, some big Buts in the way. Foremost among them are those arising from the relation of the Provinces to Great Britain. Their organization under what is called a Dominion Government does not alter the fact that they are colonies, relying upon the parent State for protection, and pulling hard at the maternal teats in consideration of calling her mother. And since England, in pursuit of a questionable glory, undertakes to please the colonists with red-coats, and to guarantee loans for railroads into the wilderness and snow-banks, the least she is entitled to demand is consideration for her manufacturing and trading interests. She may fairly require her colonial subjects to impose no higher duties upon the products of her industry than are imposed upon the products of the United States. Similar demands have been preferred before. Ten or eleven years ago, or thereabout, the Sheffield manufacturers felt aggrieved by high protective duties imposed by Canada, and representations to which the Colonial Office was not indifferent. The Canadian Government heard and heeded, and some of the subsequent Customs changes of the Colony were declared to have been designed to conciliate British opinion by giving British trade advantages over the American trade. The extent to which these differential advantages were pushed constituted one of the strongest grounds against the then existing Reciprocity Treaty, and undoubtedly contributed to its abrogation. We may safely conclude, therefore, that the colonies would not be allowed to retain the profits of British connection, and at the same time impose upon British products customs' duties from which United States products would be exempt. Before the colonies can enter upon the league proposed, their people must make up their minds to move forward to independence or annexation. At present they seem to lack self-reliance for the one, while they have some excellent reasons for not seeking the other.

Moreover, unless annexation be forced upon the Provinces, their comparative lightness of taxation necessitates some duties to protect our more heavily taxed capital and labor. A Zollverein presupposes something like equality in the conditions of production, as essential to reasonable competition. This balance cannot exist until our people shall have overcome some of the consequences of the war, or until the Provinces, by crazy intercolonial railroad projects, or equally crazy fort-building projects, or projects for settling, improving and governing the Northwest territory, shall bring themselves down to our fiscal level. Meanwhile, their burdens are lighter than ours, and hence the undesirableness of an absolute freedom of exchange between the two countries. We must exact some conditions in self-defence. The necessity of doing this is one of the most obvious difficulties in the way of another Reciprocity Treaty, and one which American manufacturers can scarcely overrate. Such a fiscal reform as Dr. LEAVITT and the *Evening Post* are prepared to inaugurate could but partially mitigate the difficulty. It grows out of the debt and the revenue requirements, which in one manner or another must be met.

The Position and Prospects of Napoleon III.

A variety of circumstances are always occurring to reveal to the world the profound distrust of the future which the Emperor NAPOLEON secretly entertains. To the casual observer of contemporary history, no living ruler seems less affected by evil augories than the self-contained man who has so long held control over the destinies of France. But his enemies have had many proofs that his vigilance never relaxes, and those who watch him closely perceive that, while outwardly impassive and indifferent, he is in reality filled with uneasiness concerning the coming years. What in his own mind he believes the prospects of his son, the Prince Imperial, to be, we have no means of judging. It is his own throne for which he seems to be growing more and more solicitous. The way in which he established his power was wonderful, but it is much more wonderful that he should have retained his grasp of it for twenty years, against legions of enemies. But twenty years have not rendered him perfectly secure. The rival factions cannot be dispersed, and they watch day and night for that opportunity which they believe must inevitably come. That NAPOLEON himself shares this belief—that he looks upon himself as on a man beneath whose feet the ground is crumbling away—is a strong proof that the perils which threaten the Empire are much more serious than lookers-on at a distance may be led to suppose.

The intellectual class in France are bitterly hostile to the Emperor, but while numbers are with him he has little to fear from the anger of men whom he easily reduces to silence. We do not say that his policy toward them is a thing to be admired, but he has always avowed that he pursues it as a matter of necessity, and whenever the time comes for pronouncing judgment upon his rule we must consider the good he has done as well as the evil. He has "gagged" some of the ablest men of whom France can boast and killed the free expression of opinion. But the bulk of the people neither want to write in newspapers nor to make speeches. They try the Emperor by a very simple test—has he maintained order, encouraged the commercial interests of the country, and protected the welfare of the working classes so far as any ruler may reasonably be required to do so? The answer to these inquiries is not unfavorable to the Emperor. It is better for France to be under Napoleonic rule, imperfect as that may be, than to incur the penalties of revolution. What, after all, has the "Red" Party ever done for France? What has it done for liberty? NAPOLEON is a despot. Granted. But the tyranny of revolutionists is even more relentless than Imperial tyranny, for it is wholly irresponsible, and since it lives in the name of the people, it is exceedingly difficult to crush it. No one can deny that the material prosperity of France, under the present Emperor, has been so great as to be unexampled in that country. Never was French trade so flourishing. If intellect is suppressed, the money-bags of the trader are filled, and in the modern organization of society, that necessarily goes for a great deal. It is idle for the English enemies of NAPOLEON to say that the French people ought to rebel, because M. VICTOR HUGO will not return to France until it is "free." The French nation has tried a reign of pure intellect, and it was glad to escape from the results into the harbor of Imperialism.

The real weakness of the Emperor lies in his diminishing *prestige*, which is owing to causes not always susceptible of plain explanation, to his errors in foreign policy, and to the prevailing disposition of the nation to change its rulers, when that can be done without too great a sacrifice. On the eve of every election the Emperor betrays his consciousness that through either of these flaws in his armor his enemies may purchance deal him a mortal wound. He is now passing through one of these gloomy periods. The inevitable pamphlet consequently makes its appearance, said this time to be from the pen of the Emperor himself. Its title is "Lettre à un Electeur, par un Ancien Constituant," and of course its object is to demonstrate that the Empire has given to France blessings which no other form of government has ever conferred upon her.

We do not think that the arguments brought forward in this pamphlet will make much impression upon the enemies of the dynasty, while to its friends they are already sufficiently familiar. Yet many of the statements which it contains are simply incontestable. What can the Orleanist Party in England say to the plea that the Emperor has given France the repose she so greatly needed? They may answer that the country has been dragged through more than one war which could easily have been avoided. But there is only one foreign act of intervention which the people at large strongly condemn, and that is the miserable and disastrous expedition to Mexico. Upon this topic the pamphleteer is all but silent. It is one of those difficulties which diplomatists let alone. "In Mexico there was a check, but against that check how many triumphs to reckon, how great political results to set off?" It is, in fact, as we have said, a question of balancing good against ill, profit against loss. We confess that before we admit that the present Government in France ought to be destroyed we should like to understand exactly what it is proposed to establish in its place. If another form of tyranny is to be erected in place of Napoleonism, and merely for the benefit of an exiled family, we do not see why we should be called upon to assist the scheme. The Emperor NAPOLEON, no one can reasonably question, has rendered substantial services to France. He has not given it freedom. What other ruler has? We may be told that if the Orleanists were only permitted to enjoy their own again, we should see a Government in France as free as the air we breathe. But these are only promises. Kings have been known to treat such promises as of very slight account before now. There must, in any case, be a stormy interval before the new Government could raise its head, for nothing is more certain with regard to NAPOLEON than that he will never fall unresisting. If his ruin is accomplished it will be when the streets of Paris once more run down with blood. On the other hand, his son has no claims upon France—and the Emperor's life has its allotted span. Why, then, these incessant cries for violence—these demands for revolution? The Orleanists have waited one and twenty years—might they not be content to wait yet a little longer?

MINOR TOPICS.

If "spiritual-photographs" can be made by ordinary scientific processes, every photographer in town ought to commence taking them at once. This would be the quickest and easiest way of putting a stop to the alleged humbug.

The ABBOTT-SPRAGUE squabble in Washington is a most disgraceful business. If the personal threats of these Senators against each other are as reported, both of them ought to be put under bonds to keep the peace. When one Senator can threaten to put a public "indignity" upon another, and the other threatens to shoot his adversary whenever he attempts to carry out his menace, it is time they were both in the hands of the law.

The last English mail brings us the articles of the London papers on the resolution of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents that passed the House of Representatives before adjournment. "It is difficult," says a leading writer, "to conceive the feeling which would have been excited in America if the House of Commons had passed an analogous resolution in 1861. The adoption by a majority of nearly three to one of an address to the Crown expressing sympathy with the Southern States, and promising Her Majesty support in the event of her thinking it right to recognise their independence, would have been accepted almost as a declaration of war." The writer also argues that the step taken by Congress will necessitate some ingenious special pleading on the part of Mr. MOTLEY when he resumes the *Alabama* negotiations. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that General BANKS or Mr. CHANDLER would see any difficulty about this question, or any other question.

It appears that of the twenty-one Senators who signed Mr. PILE's paper of recommendation for the Brazilian mission, five voted for his rejection when President GRANT sent his nomination to the Senate. This is not a matter to be laughed at. These Senators ought to be ashamed of themselves for asking GRANT to nominate a man whom they themselves were unwilling to sustain with their votes. And yet, even after this, Senators complain that the President does not give sufficient heed to their recommendations.

There is one class of citizens in whose behalf we must again speak a word. In the distribution of places under the Government, the *disabled soldiers of the Union* should not be altogether overlooked. There are many thousands of these heroic and self-sacrificing patriots in the country, and to many of them even subordinate places in the Departments and Custom-house would be a God-send. Most of them are capable to fill one place or another, and their *wounds* ought certainly to constitute as good a claim as any other men's papers.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is urging the removal of the National Capital from Washington to this City, and Mr. MURPHY has introduced a bill to the Legislature in relation to the removal of the State Capital to this City from Albany. O, what would become of the virtue and society of our little town if, in addition to the the Common Council, we had the Legislature and Congress among us?

The most offensive, humiliating and abominable objects in the City of New-York are its markets,—the places where the people's food, their meat, vegetables, fruit and fish, are bought and sold. We never saw anything like them in any other American city, or anywhere in the world. Their influence is degrading, and their existence disgraceful.

The challenging of an Oxford University crew by a four-oared boat of Harvard, with an invitation to Cambridge to strike in and make the trial a triangular one, is a very gallant affair, especially as the Americans propose to go over and meet the Britons on their own course, over the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake; and, furthermore, to allow them a coxswain if they insist upon it. We hope Captain SUMNER, who transmitted the cartel, may have a reply of acceptance; for, as a contest of personal skill and power, it would be far more interesting to the people on both sides of the Atlantic than any race of yachts. We don't see how the true Britons can well refuse the challenge.

The ladies of the "Sorosis" Club gave a dinner, or, as it was styled, a *fête*, on Saturday at Delmonico's, to some fifty or sixty gentlemen, more or less connected with the Press. For four hours speeches were delivered continuously by about a score of the ladies—none of the bearded guests being permitted the pleasure of speechifying. Some of the speeches were exceedingly pretty and piquant, while others were of the thoughtful and earnest order. The self-possession of the orators—some of them damsels of twenty and others matrons of fifty—was quite remarkable. There is promise of an enormous addition, in the near future, to the already terrible multitude of American orators. As a sign of the times, the "Tea" of Saturday was a remarkable affair. It was certainly greatly enjoyed by the hundred or more persons present.

Of course, nobody outside of the circle of a few Papal leaders in Rome can tell what will be done at the General Council of the Church, next December. It is generally expected that the anathema of the Syllabus against popular sovereignty, a free Press, free worship, and separation of Church and State, will be formally renewed. Are the Roman Catholics of this country to be required to accept this doctrine, and attempt its enforcement?

One would think it was not pleasant for a man to be the object of abuse and cursing from the entire population of a city every day from May till October. Yet Mr. Street-Cleaner WHITING will be in that position during the whole of the coming Summer, as he was last Summer, unless he prefers to make honest and energetic efforts to do his duty. Let him do his work faithfully instead of trying to "make money," and he will see how fine it feels to be praised by every man he meets, and eulogized every morning in the newspapers.

Once again we have pacific declarations from the Governments of Prussia, Austria and France. On Friday last King WILLIAM said that the prospect of war was apparently distant; on the same day, FRANCIS JOSEPH said that the relations between Austria and the other Powers of the world offered a peaceful prospect; and a few days ago, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, said a "fearful responsibility would attach to whomsoever, giving way to national susceptibilities, should hurl two great nations one against the other." These renewed assurances of peace give us hopes of its maintenance through the year.

One by one the franchises of the citizen are guaranteed by the Spanish Cortes through the Constitution. Last week the constitutional provision for universal suffrage was established by an almost unanimous vote. Now we learn that the proposition to establish a "moderate censorship" of the Press has been rejected, and the provision guaranteeing liberty of the Press, the freedom of meeting and association, and the right of petition has been established by the vote of a large majority of the members. The present difficulty for the Cortes will be in dealing with the Church and the question of an ecclesiastical establishment. On this point, also, we hope to see ground assumed worthy of the present times.

Musical.

THE MESSE SOLENNELLE.

The first rendering of ROSSINI's "Messe Solonnelle" will be held at the Academy of Music Thursday evening. It will be repeated Friday. The sale of seats for both nights commences this day.

Virginia Politics—Reported Views of the President.

From the Richmond Whig, April 24.

We have the most gratifying assurances from Washington that General GRANT will give us a fair election, and afford every opportunity for making the best that can be made of the Underwood abomination. He is in favor of real peace and of whatever will best promote the true interests of the Commonwealth. All the tricks and devices of those artful dodgers—WELLS and BOND—will be thrown away upon him. They are now in Washington spending their money in vain. General GRANT, with the aid of General CANBY, in whom he has perfect confidence, will settle this matter to the satisfaction of the people of Virginia, and the Walker ticket, running on the Grant programme, will be elected by at least a hundred thousand majority. We are every day more and more persuaded that WELLS will not stand a poll.

Whatever politicians in Washington and New-York may say, in this whole matter of Virginia reconstruction General GRANT has acted the part of a true man—of a high man—of one who knew what was right, and resolved to enforce it. At his first interview with the "Committee of Nine," he declared that the Underwood Constitution was an abomination; that various clauses in it should be stricken out and voted down by the people, and he has known no variation or shadow of changing on the subject from that day to this. He still thinks those objectionable clauses should be stricken out. He is determined that they shall be stricken out, and that the thing (the Underwood Constitution) shall be amended and improved as much as it is capable of being improved. We speak that whereof we know.

An Incident of the Flood in Illinois.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, April 24.

Mr. ROUSE and his wife, living on the Rochester road, near Sugar Creek, came into the city on Sunday last; but, owing to the severe rain-storm, remained in the city until the next morning, leaving at home three children, one of them a young man of about 16 or 19 years of age. On Monday morning, Mr. ROUSE started home, and on arriving in the vicinity of his residence, found that his dwelling was surrounded with water, the creek having risen rapidly during the night. He succeeded in reaching his house by swimming his horse a portion of the distance across the bottom land. On arriving at the house he found his children all safe, but very much frightened, being unable to escape from their unpleasant situation. Feeling it unsafe to remain in the house, Mr. ROUSE tore up the chamber floor of his dwelling, constructed a raft from the boards, and on this his family took passage and fortunately landed safely on dry land.

Strike on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

From the Newburg Journal, April 24.

Some days ago, we are informed, a large number of laborers employed on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad struck for higher wages. They were getting $1 75 per day, and wanted $1 87½ per day. A number of the men—mostly Americans—stuck to their work. These the Irishmen tried to intimidate into striking with the rest. But they held firm, and armed themselves in various ways, and when the Irishmen came along with the design of forcing them to strike, they showed so bold a front that the strikers wisely concluded not to attack them.

The Company have advertised for laborers to take the place of the strikers, and promising to give the new comers $2 per day. By the terms of the contract entered into some months since, this road is to be delivered over to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company on May 1.

We learn this afternoon that there has been no disturbance along the road to-day. A number of men from Newburg were not to work.

The Fourth Ward Homicide.

Deputy Coroner SHIRE and Drs. FINNELL and CHEESMAN yesterday made a post-mortem examination at the Oak-street Station-house, of the body of THOMAS HUGHES, who was shot on Saturday afternoon at No. 15 New Chambers-street, by EMIL BORTZ, as already reported. It was found that three slugs had entered, one of which had passed directly through the heart. The inquest in the case will be held at noon to-day by Coroner FLYNN.

TELEGRAMS.

Grand Republican Demonstration in Madrid.

Rumored Dissensions Among the Spanish Leaders.

Further Damages by the Freshets on the Hudson River.

SPAIN.

Proposed Convene of the Patriarch of the Antilles.
MADRID, Sunday, April 25.

A resolution condemning the Patriarch of the Antilles was brought up in the Cortes yesterday. Manuel Becerro opposed it, intimating that its adoption would be an implied censure of the Government. The resolution was then withdrawn.

BALDERIANO OLOZAGA, during the session yesterday, assured the members that France would respect the future Government of Spain, whatever form might be adopted.

Republican Demonstration in Madrid.
LONDON, Sunday, April 25.

Dispatches from Madrid report that a great republican demonstration was made there yesterday in favor of a Republic.

It is rumored that a dispute has arisen between Prime Minister SERRANO and General PRIM.

CUBA.

Spanish Officials on the Alert.
HAVANA, Sunday, April 25.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona* got under way on short notice, and sailed unexpectedly this morning. Various rumors are in circulation in regard to her destination. It is probable that she has been sent out to intercept a filibustering expedition.

Navy-Yard Employes in Boston and the Eight-Hour Law.
BOSTON, Sunday, April 25.

A meeting of the employes of the Charlestown Navy-yard was held last night, to sustain the Eight-hour law without a reduction of wages; also, to organize an Eight-hour Union League, to act in concert with the workingmen in all other trades in the matter. Resolutions, embodying the sentiments of the meeting were adopted, and a League formed, of which the following were chosen officers: President, HENRY A. SCAMMEL; Vice-President, WILLIAM S. BAKER; Recording Secretary, CHARLES H. PARKER; Treasurer, JOHN M. GARDNER. A letter was also received from E. GRAY BENNETT, secretary of a committee of the employes of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, to the effect that the men were sticking to the Eight-hour law, and protesting against any reduction of wages.

Odd Fellowship—Cuban Demonstration.
PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 25.

A very large number of strangers have arrived here to participate in the Odd Fellows' celebration to-morrow. The weather promises to be fine. After the parade, the grand feature will be a ball in the Skating Rink. The capacity of this building allows three hundred sets to dance at once. Nearly $2,000 have been expended in decorating the interior.

In the course of the week an immense Cuban demonstration will be held at the Academy of Music. Several Senators have accepted invitations to speak.

A few days since several distinguished colored men, Lieutenant-Governor DUNN, of Louisiana, Ex-President ROBERTS, of Liberia, Mr. BASSETT, Minister to Hayti, and DOWNING, of Washington, were entertained at the Union League House.

Burning of a Newspaper Office in Dutchess County.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, April 25.

The *Morning News* office, in this city, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is covered by insurance. H. W. MORRIS, auctioneer, SAMUEL MITCHELL, gas fitter, CHAS. WILKINSON, news agent, and BARTHOLD MYERS, furnishing goods, all doing business in the same building, were also sufferers, but were fully insured.

A brick sloop, name unknown, was capsized by the wind in Tippan Bay to-day. No further particulars have been ascertained.

The Canvass for Governor in Pennsylvania.
MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Saturday, April 24.

The statement made in the Pittsburg papers, upon the authority of the Boston *Express*, announcing the withdrawal of Ex-Governor PACKER from the Gubernatorial canvass, is untrue. Mr. PACKER says he has not authorized any one to make such an announcement, and that his position remains as stated in his Chambersburg letter.

Semi-Centennial of Odd Fellows.
PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, April 25.

The Odd Fellows of this city will celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary to-morrow, and lodges from several neighboring cities will be present.

The revenue steamer *Mahoning* seized on Friday at Booth Bay, and brought to this port, the schooners *Silver Moon* and *Willie*, of Southport, for a violation of the Revenue laws.

Marine Disaster.
BOSTON, Sunday, April 25.

The schooner *Arlington*, Captain RAYNOR, from Jacmel, with cotton, logwood and coffee, for New-York, went ashore on Isle Vache the 21st ult., and went to pieces. The crew were saved, and most of them arrived here to-day in the schooner *Robert Noble*. The Captain remained at Aquin.

Burglary in Westchester County.
PEEKSKILL, Sunday, April 25.

Burglars entered the residence of Messrs. H. HULL and GEORGE DECKER, at Stuyvesant, at a late hour last night and stole money, watches, silver ware, &c. They also also attempted to enter the residence of Captain JOHN P. ACKER, but were surprised and driven off by Miss CARRIE ACKER.

The State Dam at Troy Damaged.
TROY, N. Y., Sunday, April 25.

A serious damage to the State dam across the Hudson at this point has occurred. About 200 feet of the top of the dam are carried away. The water rose twenty-one feet above low-water mark, the highest point it has reached for many years. It is feared the disaster will seriously affect the navigation of the Champlain Canal.

The Freshet in Vermont.
RUTLAND, Vt., Sunday, April 25.

The Rutland Railroad is free from obstructions caused by the late freshet, and all the trains will commence running regularly on Monday.

Death of General McAlester.
From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, April 24.

The announcement of the death of Brevet Brigadier-General MILES D. MCALESTER, which occurred at his residence, in this city, yesterday, was received with deep regret by all who knew him. Though but a few months a resident in this city, he had made many friends, being admired and respected as less for his culinable qualities as a man than for his high reputation as a soldier. General MCALESTER was a native of this State, but went to West Point from Michigan, graduating in 1856. He served throughout the entire rebellion, and leaves a bright record behind him. He came to this city in December last, from New-Orleans, and took charge of the Lake Ontario Harbor Works, Forts Ontario and Niagara, the Tenth Light-house District, being also associated with Colonel HARWOOD, of the Engineer Corps, who has charge of the Harbor Improvement here. Deceased leaves a wife in this city.

Personal.

The silver wedding of General and Mrs. WALLEN occurs to-day. The garrison at the Island, of which the General has been in command for nearly two years, are determined, in view of the occasion to pass unnoticed, that have expressed their intention of presenting the General and Mrs. WALLEN with a service of silver. The presentation will occur in the afternoon.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE.

The steamship *Bienville*, which left Havana April 21, reached this port last evening, with twenty days' later news than was already at hand. Purser ALEXANDER has our thanks for courtesies.

The Havanese and the Volunteers—How the Government is Administered—War News—Surrender of Insurgents—Confiscation—Puerto Principe Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

The Press of Havana, and all those favorable to the continuance of Spanish rule in the Island, have been thrown into ecstacies by the arrival of the Catalonian "heroes," who have been fatigued and feasted to their hearts' content. Minstrels sing their praises in heroic verse. Poets and newspaper editors have courted the Muses, and written stanzas to celebrate the momentous event. Havana still retains her gain sait in honor of the men who have crossed the ocean to perpetuate Spanish supremacy in this island, almost the last of the colonies which constituted her once vast empire on the American continent, and the most glittering jewel of the Crown of Castile.

Well may the Spaniards and their adherents strenuously contend for the retention of a province which has so often enriched the treasury of Spain, and made rich the officials which have swarmed to it as vultures to carrion, leaving nothing but the *débris* of the feast they had glutted themselves on, until the soil again yielded forth its periodical and seemingly inexhaustible wealth.

To-day, in this nineteenth century of ours, the organs of the Spanish cause have the cool impudence to tell what they doubtless consider a very credulous world, that the "wise and humane (!) laws" enacted by Spain for the government of the Indies have been and ever will be the "admiration of nations." What, in the name of all that is just, were the laws administered in this island? Simply the will, whim or caprice of a CONCHA or an O'DONNELL. Where are those fulsomely-lauded enactments now—this vaunted magnificent code of the Spanish Indies? They are, as they have always been, a dead letter on the statute books; and the preamble, "in virtue of the extraordinary powers vested in me," which has issued from the lips of each succeeding Captain-General, and which now issues from those of DULCE, has ever been and is yet the code by which Cuba has been governed. Even now, in these days of so-called Spanish regeneration, private malice can, by anonymous information, ruin a citizen, and imprisonment follows, taking the place of the informer, who, in the meaning conducted in the west politics, and who either goes to Fernando Po or makes his final exit by means of *cuadro fires*, the obituary notice of his death in the *Domecilla de la Masina* stating that he was an ungrateful son of a too generous mother! Probably it was in accordance with the "wise and humane code of the Indies," that Police-Commissary ROMERO was murdered, and that his blood stained the arcade of the Governor's palace "The wise and humane laws of the Indies!" the history of the different Administrations held under those very same laws could be written over and over again in the blood of its many victims, and the history given by the *Diario* would be simply ridiculous were it not terrible.

SITUATION IN TRINIDAD.

The *Prensa* of yesterday says:

"Those bodies of insurgents who were operating in the neighborhood of Cinco Villas, pursued by our troops, who have occupied its territory, have concentrated in the jurisdiction of Trinidad, and have carried their daring so far as to attempt the capture of that city. Three days before they had cut off communication with the coffee plantations, or rather with Guanaraba, not allowing anybody to pass. On the morning of the 16th news was received of their approach by the Guanaraba and La Boca roads, and they were soon discovered from the balconies of the houses. The volunteers and forty regular soldiers, who were in the town, immediately went out to meet them, but the insurgents ran away to the hills in a very cowardly manner. Therefore (this is the sweetest part of the whole account) the volunteers and soldiers returned to the city."

What we are to understand from this model report your correspondent is unable to fathom, and the only conclusion arrived at at hazard, is that either the rebels became so frightened at the mere sight of the Spanish troops that they became panic-stricken and fled in affright, or that the Spaniards considered the task of following them rather too arduous to be undertaken, fell back, and "changing front by the rear," advanced toward the city they had just left. Spanish troops you know never retreat; they just face to the right about, when it is not convenient to face the enemy, and their front thus being reversed, they advance in quest of "the enemies of the national integrity," the rebels accompanying them closely from behind, and forming a sort of rear guard for them, firing salutes over the heads of the valiant defenders of the "Banner of Castile." TODLEBEN with all his science, and the learned JOMINI, who wrote voluminously of the art of war, if they were to wake up from their deep slumbers, would be astounded at the system of tactics pursued by both parties in Cuba. Even my Uncle Toby himself would, on waking, rub his eyes in bewilderment and exclaim, "This is not the way we done things at Namur," while the honest Corporal would reply, "No, yer Honor."

SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS.

Several telegrams from different sources were received yesterday from Cienfuegos, announcing the fact that six hundred armed men with their chiefs, VILLAMIL, CASANOVA and TUNCO, had surrendered to the Spanish authorities at that place. There seems to be no doubt of its truth. Prominent Government employes appeared, indeed, to think, from information in their hands, that a larger number of insurgents than that above mentioned will present themselves and surrender within a few days.

CONFISCATION.

The different decrees issued by DULCE within the past week relating to the so-called Confiscation Decree, which, however, at present is only a temporary embargo on the goods and chattels of prominent Cuban revolutionists now in New-York, fill an entire page of the official gazette. The latest document contains thirty-one paragraphs and fixes the conditions under which the property is to be cared for during the absence of its rightful owners, or until some more definite action shall be taken on this subject by the Madrid Government. The list of persons who were mentioned in the original document has been greatly increased since the first document was issued, but mainly by persons whose property, either landed or movable, might safely be carried in a carpet-bag.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Catalonian volunteers and the battalion of mobilized blacks left this morning for Gibarra and the Neanad Pelayo. A number of the Catalonian volunteers, among them their Colonel, are ill on account of the excessive taxation of their digestive powers during the past few days.

PUERTO PRINCIPE NEWS.

The insurgent forces under QUESADA have now a good opportunity of proving their valor and demonstrate how much they have been benefited by the training of regular military men. General LETONA has arrived at Nuevitas with about 2,000 men, and intends to march at once on Puerto Principe. As, according to Cuban accounts, the insurgent army in that vicinity numbers 15,000 men, and is well armed and drilled and commanded by brave and competent men, I presume they will not allow LETONA to stir from Nuevitas and march across the country, their numerical superiority alone giving them the greatest advantages.

ARRESTS AND RELEASES.

Mr. FRANCISCO DE ARMAS, Mr. JULIO IBARRA and others who were lately arrested have been released, but the imprisonment of others and arrests continue as usual. The weather is becoming summer-like, and is severely felt by the few Americans and other persons unaccustomed to this climate. QUASIMODO.

Farewell Sermon by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD delivered a farewell sermon yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, on the occasion of resigning his pastorate, previous to making a visit to Europe. The pulpit was very beautifully decorated with an arch of flowers, the gift of a lady of the congregation, and bearing the inscription: "Our hearts go with you."

The sermon, which was upon "Keep yourselves in God," referred only incidentally to his departure, as the reverend speaker said he did not venture to express his feelings at leaving many dear friends at that time, but would do so afterward in a letter. There are, he said, extreme views of life represented respectively by the Jewish and American type of religion. The former, held the life the main thing, and keep what we already had, while the latter aired to gain something else. The true view should be not so much to win new things, as to fully develop what we already have. The spoke of the gifts of God to us, which it is our duty to improve, such as His written word, Nature's revelations, the home feeling and national pride. Fifty years ago, this very day, Dr. CHANNING organized the first Liberal Christian Society. We do not aim to have originated a new religion in carrying out his design, but to have rid the faith of its perversion. Our church life has grown up with increasing years, and the future is fraught with benefits. There is, however, a lack of a real, hearty and loving faith, and we need more of the interior spiritual light.

Dr. OSGOOD came to New-York in 1854, and since that time has been connected with the Church of the Messiah; besides being prominent as a clergyman, he has taken a high position as a scholar, lecturer, and writer, and has been connected in most of the literary and social movements of the day. He is personally acquainted with most of our leading citizens, and will be missed from many social circles. He expects to remain abroad until next January.

Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn Heights.

The twenty-fifty anniversary of the Church of the Saviour, (Unitarian,) corner of Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, was duly celebrated at a festival in the chapel, on Pierrepont-street, on Saturday evening, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Rev. Dr. FARLEY, Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, pastor, and others.

Yesterday forenoon there was a special service in the church, on which occasion the pulpit was neatly adorned with floral devices. In centre piece at the back of the pulpit was an anchor in camelias, over which was the date 1844, and beneath 1869; on each side a white cross. The same dates were described with white flowers on a ground of evergreen in front of the organ gallery.

The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. FARLEY, former pastor of the church.

Rev. Mr. PUTNAM, pastor, read his historical statement of the church on the parable of the leaven, which was the text. The first Unitarian services, held, were held in Brooklyn in 1825, the population being then about 20,000. There were only twelve organized churches in the city, and only half a dozen families of liberalized views. The first pastor of a Unitarian Church was Rev. DAVID HUNTER BARLOW, who was installed in 1826. The church worshipped in Gothic Hall in 1828. The place was now used for running velocipedes. The next pastor was Rev. F. W. POLAND, settled in 1836. The next pastor was Rev. Dr. FARLEY, who resigned in 1853, and was the present pastor, Mr. PUTNAM, was installed. The church was free from debt, and meant to continue so.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached in the morning.

Opening of the Bowery Mission Chapel in New-York.

This chapel was formally opened yesterday, under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society. It is neat and commodious. Its pasters are Revs. GEO. HOLLIS and W. ROSS; superintendent, Rev. T. LONGKING. These gentlemen commenced their missionary labors in this district four months ago, and so successful were they that it was found necessary to get a larger and better place for them. Mr. R. KILPATRICK kindly tendered them the free use of that building, situated at the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Second avenue. It was fitted up at a cost of $600, contributed by Messrs. CORNELL, HOMES, KILPATRICK, and others, and was opened yesterday morning with 187 Sunday-school pupils, and a large number of grown persons present. The services in the morning were conducted by Revs. W. ROSS and C. C. NORTH. In the afternoon the Sunday School, under the direction of Rev. T. LONGKING, was formally opened. Addresses were delivered by W. W. CORNELL, President of the Society in this City; C. H. APPLEGATE, Vice-President; Rev. Mr. MARKS, Pastor of the City Mission west side of New-York, and many other gentlemen. Hymns were sung by the children, led by Mr. HOMES. Among the gentlemen present on this occasion was Captain CHARLES, of Libby Prison notoriety, who sang sweetly a beautiful little song, "If I were a voice."

A collection of $600 was then taken up, Messrs. CORNELL, HOMES and KILPATRICK each contributing $100.

A Converted Romanist's View of the New Testament.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. ROGERS, of Memphis, Tenn., a convert from the Protestant to the Catholic faith, lectured at St. Peter's Hall, in Brooklyn, last evening, before a large assembly, endeavoring to demonstrate that the New Testament was not essential to the planting or perpetuity of Christianity. He prefaced his remarks with the assertion that it was a mistake of Protestants to suppose that Catholics had no regard for the Scriptures; on the contrary, he said, they venerate and reverence the Holy Book, and it is invariably kissed by the priest whenever he approaches himself at the altar. After referring to the opinion of Dr. MANNING, that Protestantism based its existence on the Holy Scriptures, he proceeded to say that the Gospels of Matthew and St. Luke were written eight years after the commencement of the Christian era, and illustrated his doctrine that the New Testament was not essential to the Christian faith. He said that the Gospel of St. John was not written until nearly 100 years after the death of Christ, demonstrating that the Church which then existed for a century without the New Testament could exist equally as well to-day. He maintained throughout his lecture a subtle and learned style of reasoning, copiously quoting from the works of Protestants and Catholics to prove the truth of his theories.

Rev. Dr. Dix on the Ritual of the Church.

Rev. Dr. DIX delivered last evening at Trinity Chapel the third lecture of the course on the Incarnation, his subject being "The Ritual of the Church the Visible Exponent of her Doctrine." The chapel was crowded with listeners.

The doctor began by saying that the ritual of the Church expresses the great truths of Christianity in its sacraments and its liturgy. It is the expression and illustration in rites of the fundamental Christian doctrines. Religious rites, if they are not of a character calculated to degrade divine service, show forth to the eye something that is believed in the heart. They stand for truths which their performance may illustrate and their omission obscure. All the old religions, both true and false, dealt in ritual. The former, the patriarchal and the Jewish were filled with rites and ceremonies; hence it is that we have them in the Catholic Church. Men need the aid of rites and acts and ceremonies to stamp religious truth upon the mind, and to keep it there. The Liturgy is simply dogma put into language. God is its end, its aim and its object; it is the Church's fulfillment of Christ's command. The reverend doctor then spoke of the rites attending the Holy Eucharist, known to the Greeks as the Supper, to the Latins as the Mass, and to the Anglicans as the Eucharist, contending that its essentials were the same in each branch of the Catholic Church. He closed by saying that there might properly be a further development of the Anglican Ritual; but any changes made therein must not contravene "the faith once delivered to the Saints."

Closing Service in the Temporary Chapel of St. Thomas Association—Sermon of Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D.

The St. Thomas Association held yesterday evening their closing service in their temporary chapel, corner of Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Dr. MORGAN, pastor of this church, preached an excellent sermon, choosing his text from the Acts of the Apostles, 20th chapter and 35th verse—"I have showed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive." The reverend gentleman said that the duty of Christians consisted in doing good quietly in their own particular sphere, exercising self-denial and patience in every-day life, and practicing charity. All Christian duties commence at home, and in their fulfillment more may be done for Christ than by any other act. We must live religious as well as profess it. He also exhorted parents and guardians to attend to the Sunday school and religious education of their children, and to train them in the way they should go, for the future of Church and country depended on the rising generation. He closed with an appeal to the members of this Association to weave Christian and humane sentiments into the texture of commercial toil, as by so doing those who come in contact with them may see more clearly the beauty of Christianity, and be led to become followers of Christ.

Sixteenth Ward Boys' Lodging House.

Last evening there was a very interesting meeting at the Boys' Lodging House, in Eighteenth-street, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE made a very spirited address, in which he showed how a boy could by perseverance rise from nothing to a prominent position. The great attention paid by the boys to Mr. DODGE speaks very noticeably for the good he has imitated in many of our Sunday Schools and places of worship. Mr. TRUSCOTT will give his lecture a second time on [illegible]

The Howard Mission.

A very interesting meeting was held at the Howard Mission, where the superintendent, Mr. VAN METRE, who has just returned from an extended trip South and West in behalf of another interest, in a few pertinent remarks gave some account of his meeting with some of the grown-up boys and girls for whom he had found places in the Far West. A boy, just through his apprenticeship, of whom his employer spoke in the highest terms for his fidelity, integrity and capacity, and whom he (Mr. VAN METRE) expected to be the next time to see a partner in the firm with which he had just closed his apprenticeship; a girl, just about to be happily married; and another girl, well-known to many present, who had intrusted to her the charge of a large family, the mother of which had been suddenly removed by death.

Mr. VAN METRE expressed his regret that he had felt himself compelled to leave the Howard institution, and trusted that he would again be united with them.

BILLIARDS.

The Tournament—The Contestants and the Prizes—The New Cue.

The billiard tournament, so long anticipated, begins to-night at Irving Hall, and for two weeks, afternoon and evening, the dévotees of this truly delightful pastime, the most jealously guarded and perhaps the most popular of the standard sports, will be afforded an opportunity to note the charming vagaries of the tiny spheres as by the cues of masters they are now sent whirling over the "field of the cloth of gold," anon forced to ignore the laws of motion, and by-and-by nursed with all the gentleness of which masculine hand is capable. The tourney is substantially for the championship of the world, so far as the four-ball carom game is involved. Dropping the title of "champion," attaching to which word of late is an odor offensive to the nostrils of the mass of billiard patrons, the possessor of the emblematic cue, which is the chief prize, will be designated and formally recognized as the master billiard-player. While holding the cue, he will be subject to a challenge from any reputable player, whether American, French, English, Spanish, or of any other nationality. The only conditions attaching are that a specified game shall be played, and in the event of a foreign player winning the cue, he must remain in the United States and defend it for the same period as is required of a native player. This is two years and a half, after which the cue becomes the holder's undisputed property. The game is the four-ball carom, played with 2¾ inch balls on a four-pocket table, the push shot and the crotch being prohibited, the pocket-jaws reduced from four and a half inches to four, and each carom counting three points. This game, which in some respects may be regarded as new, calls for the severest test of skill and judgment known to billiards. It is far ahead of the old American game, far ahead of that "fluke" or "scrutching" game *par excellence*, the English, and more difficult, even, than the French. This last is a bold assertion, but one which can be easily sustained by figures, as well as by practical illustrations. It is sufficient to say in support of it now, that the French game depends almost wholly upon execution, a choice of shots, except occasionally, being out of the question, and the four-ball game as much upon judgment as execution.

The players who are to engage in this tourney are among the best we have. Indeed, nothing is risked in saying that at least two of them can, as the game is played, defeat any one other who ever handled cue. Altogether there are eight in the lists—RUDOLPHE, RHINES and SNYDER, of Chicago; DANIELS, of Boston; DION, of Montreal, and DEERY, GOLDSWAIR and FOSTER, of this City. This is one too many. There is some likelihood of DION's not playing. His refusal to play, while in the opinion of many it would materially affect the first prize, would lessen the number of games. He would not be very likely to secure the first prize, for the same reason that prompts his withdrawal at this late day—there are two players in the tournament who, when they encounters with FOSTER, he would rather not meet. Having lost three games out of the last five he has played, it would be disastrous for him to be defeated, even by one player, in the tournament. He has been urged, upon every plea and by every consideration, to keep his engagement; and should he fail to do so, the opinion of the public will doubtless be substantially the same as that now so freely expressed by the players who desire to meet him. If he thus retires, it will be as no other billiard-player ever did—with matches on his hands; and Rudolphe, Deery, Goldthwait, Foster, Daniels, Snyder and Rhines will, according to a rule adopted for the government of the tourney, each be scored a game as against DION.

The prizes in this tournament, as in that of 1868, by MICHAEL PHELAN, are a cue valued at $600, and $1,000 in cash. To this will be added the entrance money, $400, and the entire receipts above the cost of hall and advertising. The cue is surpassingly beautiful, and is no more to be compared with the richness of other emblems of the cues than a plain ash stick is to the emblem held by the billiard champion of Ohio. The hilt, about eight inches in length, is of solid gold, inlaid with eight plates of mother-of-pearl, upon which the victories of the champion will be inscribed. These eight plates are separated in fours by three circular rows of jewels, each row representing a set of balls. Of the twelve jewels, two in each set are of pearl, and represent the white balls, a carbuncle in each set represents the deeper red ball, and an amethyst the lighter red. The upper section of the cue is of ivory, its glossy whiteness contrasting with ferrules of gold. At the tip is a decidedly costly representation of a cue-leath er. It is a large and lustrous diamond, and will be found to "draw" much better than any leather heretofore put on cue. On the heel of the butt, occupying the next highest post of honor, is the ubiquitous eagle. The cue is the design of Mr. PHELAN, himself a jeweller before he adopted a profession in which he has since shined so brightly as the jewels he cut and set in his younger days. The winner of it will be required to give heavy bonds for its preservation, so that those players who are yearning to transfer that "leather" from cue-tip to shirt-front will scarcely undertake to do so, at least until the emblem has become their special property.

The second prize will be $300 and twenty-five per cent. of net receipts; the third, $255 and twenty per cent.; the fourth, $165 and ten per cent.; and the fifth, $70 and five per cent.

After to-night two games a day will be played. Four players will be required to be present at the opening of each game, so that there may be no disappointment. Players not present when their game is called will be scored a game lost; and any player who, after defeat, shall take to the flowing bowl more kindly than to grief will forfeit all the games he may have won, and, in addition, be debarred from further competition. The same rule will be enforced against a victor.

Daring Burglary in Suffolk-street—Arrest of the Thieves and Recovery of the Property.

During the night of the 9th inst. the store of ADOLPH BUCHENHOLZ, No. 188 Suffolk-street, was entered by burglars, who gained a noiseless access to the premises by means of false keys, and performed their work so deftly that they ransacked the entire store and carried away the greater part of its contents, consisting of six sewing machines and a lot of shoe materials, all valued at $661, without disturbing the inmates of the house. The burglary consequently was not discovered until the next morning, and the despoiled man could do nothing more than report the affair to Captain DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct. That officer placed the matter in the hands of Detectives KING and LYONS, who started in pursuit of the marauders without the slightest clue to guide them, but despite this discouraging circumstance, worked silently and diligently until Saturday night, when they achieved complete success in the arrest of CHARLES COHN and GEORGE FISHER as the burglars, and of FREDERICK EBERHARDT, of No. 87 Orchard-street, as a receiver of a part of the stolen property. During the chase, the officers had discovered that COHN had sold two of the machines on the 21st inst. to EBERHARDT for a very small price, and that he had disposed of two others to another man, who, however, proved to be an innocent purchaser, and aided the officers to the extent of his power in ferreting out the crime. Another of the machines was found at No. 3 Pike-street, where Frank Parsons had left it, and the works of the last two were found packed away in a valise in the possession of COHN. A large portion of the shoe materials had also been sold to EBERHARDT, and the evidence against the three men being considered complete, they were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD at the Essex Market Police Court and committed for examination.

Detectives KING and LYONS also found in the possession of the prisoners a large quantity of jewelry and male and female apparel, which was taken to the Eldridge-street Station-house, where a portion was identified by different parties as stolen property. Many articles are yet unidentified, and persons who have been robbed are requested to call at the Station-house and examine the property yet unclaimed.

Spiritual Photographing Quidnunc.

An individual calling himself a converted Jew, master of several languages, for a long time resident of Palestine, and provided with any number of forged certificates, has for some time past been amusing, victimizing and swindling the public school teachers and scholars of New-York and vicinity by promising to take their photographs, giving them the same and then leaving, saying that he would furnish the pictures in a day or two.

His mode of operations is as follows: He goes to the teacher of the school, informs him or her that he has pictures to exhibit, and that, in addition, he will take a photograph of the teachers and scholars. Of course the teachers and scholars are not only willing but anxious to [illegible] when they [illegible] also [illegible] that he would take it out the picture would vanish. Of late, however, finding that the teachers had learned a little how photographs were taken, he has had his assistant hold a light to illumine the room, the blinds being shut, and also has asked to use a close-room to prepare his sensitive plates. This little game he has been carrying on for some months, disappearing in one part of the City when the detectives were on his track, and appearing in another, or leaving the City altogether. A few days since he made his appearance in Elizabeth, N. J.

In some instances he has obtained several dollars from teachers for taking their photographs, or rather for pretending to do so. In other cases, however, he has not been so successful.

The Fire in Nassau-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
No. 1 WALL-STREET, April 25, 1869.

Please do us the favor to correct your statement as to the fire at the manufactory of this Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-street, last evening.

Instead of "a great destruction of bank notes," as intimated by your article, not a bank note or impression was destroyed or disturbed, or even injured, further than by being discolored by smoke, which, in case of fire, penetrates everywhere.

The premises are entirely fire-proof, and the rooms separated by iron doors. The fire was confined to a desk in a small room, used as an office solely, and it could hardly have extended further had it been left to itself.

Thanks to the discipline and good management of the Metropolitan Fire Department, and the faithfulness of our own watchmen, no other room was entered or damage done after the locality of the fire was discovered. It is believed the fire originated from matches. Respectfully yours, ALBON MAN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you do me the kindness to correct the statement made in your issue of this morning, that the fire which occurred last evening, at No. 9 Nassau-street, was in the premises of the American Bank-Note Company. The premises in question are now occupied by this Company, neither has any fire occurred in our establishment. Very respectfully, C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.

Free Baths—A Petition to the Common Council.

The following petition is being circulated, and when the requisite number of signatures thereto are obtained, will be handed in to the Common Council:

We the undersigned, citizens of New-York, impressed with the importance of establishing throughout the City a system of fresh and salt-water baths, free to all persons, do petition the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of New-York, as an initiatory step toward the accomplishment of said object, to enact and ordain as follows:

Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council assembled:

SEC. 1. For the purposes of public salt-water baths, free to all persons from sunrise to 10 P. M., with superintendents, a choice of shots, except occasionally, being out of the question, and the four-ball game as much upon judgment as execution.

The players who are to engage in this tourney are among the best we have. Indeed, nothing is risked in saying that at least two of them can, as the game is played, defeat any one other who ever handled cue. Altogether there are eight in the lists—RUDOLPHE, RHINES and SNYDER, of Chicago; DANIELS, of Boston; DION, of Montreal, and DEERY, GOLDSWAIR and FOSTER, of this City. This is one too many. There is some likelihood of DION's not playing. His refusal to play, while in the opinion of many it would materially affect the first prize, would lessen the number of games. He would not be very likely to secure the first prize, for the same reason that prompts his withdrawal at this late day—there are two players in the tournament who, when they encounters with FOSTER, he would rather not meet. Having lost three games out of the last five he has played, it would be disastrous for him to be defeated, even by one player, in the tournament. He has been urged, upon every plea and by every consideration, to keep his engagement; and should he fail to do so, the opinion of the public will doubtless be substantially the same as that now so freely expressed by the players who desire to meet him. If he thus retires, it will be as no other billiard-player ever did—with matches on his hands; and Rudolphe, Deery, Goldthwait, Foster, Daniels, Snyder and Rhines will, according to a rule adopted for the government of the tourney, each be scored a game as against DION.

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His mode of operations is as follows: He goes to the teacher of the school, informs him or her that he has pictures to exhibit, and that, in addition, he will take a photograph of the teachers and scholars. Of course the teachers and scholars are not only willing but anxious to [illegible] came off back of Fox Hill, in Hoboken, the contestants and spectators numbering nearly 200, whose ages varied from 18 to 30 years. The battle raged fiercely for some time, until finally Captain DONEVAN and a posse of men made a descent, and succeeded in capturing twelve of the young scamps, mostly hailing from New-York, and claiming to be spectators. They were taken before Recorder POTS and fined six each.

Notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable yesterday, there was a large number of visitors to Hoboken, and the saloons in Hoboken were open. The boats brought over many Gotham people last evening, but no serious disturbances were reported.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.
From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.
Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, combined with a vitalized gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the mouth, and is artistic, simple, and strong. By a series of air-cells it is held firmly in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the highest and most perfect dentistry that we ever saw in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 27 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.
FULLER & CO., No

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market was moderately firm during the week just closed. The prices were in no case extravagant, but were generally just, and the actual results quite as satisfactory, perhaps, as those of any week for a month past. The sales were not large, nor were there any specially noticeable pieces of City property offered. The feature of the week was the commencement of country sales, held on the ground. The advantage of this manner of selling country property over the old-fashioned way of offering it in the salesroom, is very great, and landowners are beginning to understand it. On the ground, breathing the pure air of heaven, and surrounded by nature's beauties, man appreciates the delights of a country home, and bids heartily and promptly. He sees before him the property he actually wants, and if it is within the limits of his means he will buy. In the salesroom it is impossible to get up any such enthusiasm. The man has a sort of indistinct idea that he would like a home somewhere out of town, perhaps, because it would be cheaper than a City home perhaps because in the country he can afford a house to himself, while in the City he must share one with some one else, or for some other reason; but the actual desire to own such a place as is described on the auctioneer's bills does not become strong within him. The dull monotony of the salesroom serves rather to depress than encourage the desire to buy, and the beauties and advantages of the property offered are not fairly brought before him. In the one case he with his own eyes sees the property, and can judge for himself just how desirable it is. In the other, he sees it through another's glasses, and has to trust to the auctioneer's description. No one is ever as ready to accept another man's judgment, especially in a case where money is to be expended, as he is his own; and where his own judgment can be understandingly used, he acts more independently and generally more liberally.

Last week there were two country sales—one at Plainfield, N. J., by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., and the other at Cranford, N. J., by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

The sales for the week just closed were as follows:

New-York improved property	$868,625
New-York unimproved property	204,469
Brooklyn improved property	196,400
Brooklyn unimproved property	26,930
Country property, including Mount Vernon, Central Morrisania, Garrisons, New-Jersey, Long Island, &c.	114,221
New-York leased property	39,425
Total for the week	$1,451,061

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$777,220
New-York unimproved property	241,050
Brooklyn improved property	195,100
Brooklyn unimproved property	110,290
Country property, including Mount Vernon, Central Morrisania, Garrisons, New-Jersey, Long Island, &c., &c.	60,290
New-York leased property	10,500
Total for the week ending April 17	$1,584,499

Total from April 1 to April 8	$672,976
Total for the week ending April 10	2,263,012
Total for the week ending April 17	1,584,499
Total for the week ending April 24	1,451,061
Total for the month of January	3,289,721
Total for the month of February	9,176,925
Total for the month of March	14,067,214
Grand Total	$31,589,347

The sales of City property have fallen off, but the sales of county property have largely increased. Several pieces of very valuable property of the latter class have already been entered on the auctioneer's books; some have been announced, but many have not. On Staten Island, Long Island, New-Jersey, and elsewhere, arrangements are now being made to bring in the market a number of particularly desirable plots.

The sales announced for this week are quite interesting. To-morrow Messrs. MULLER, WILKENS & Co. will, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, sell 138 acres of land located at North Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., estate of the late WM. BOLMER, deceased. It is almost the last piece of unimproved property of the kind on the Hudson River, between New-York and Tarrytown; is beautifully located, commanding magnificent views on the Hudson River for nearly fifty miles, and has a number of elegant building sites. On the ground is a large and substantial dwelling-house, barns, stables, and other outbuildings. The sale will take place at the Getty House, Yonkers, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The same day, at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of FREDERIC A. WARD, Esq., referee, sell 538 desirable lots, in separate and small parcels, together with the farm-house and barns situated thereon, belonging to the estate of GEORGE WHITE, deceased, situated on Flushing, Evergreen and Central avenues, Cook, Varet, Moore, Marshall, White, Centre, George, Prospect, Forest, Rock, Bogart, Thames, Grattan and Morgan streets, in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, at the New-York Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell forty villa plots and two cottage houses, situate at Rye Point, Milton, Westchester County, N. Y. At the same time and place, Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. will sell 170 lots at Ridgewood, Bergen County, N. J. The property is finely located on the Erie Railroad, about twenty-one miles from New-York, and has a fine view, overlooking the Paramus Valley and surrounding country. Also, at Godwinsville, Bergen County, N. J., seventy-two villa plots and seven and a half acres of ground, with new house and barn. On Thursday the same firm will sell the Houseman farm at Polifly, Bergen County, N. J. Polifly is on the Hackensack branch of the Erie Railroad, one and a quarter miles from Hackensack.

The same day Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell, under the direction of the executors of PETER PIRNIE, deceased, the valuable mansion-house, with elaborate outbuildings and green-house, with 66 acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and one and a half miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad. Other sales of improved and unimproved property will take place, the particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

The sales at the Exchange Salesroom to-day are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell an elegant country seat on Fordham Heights, near the Central Boulevard, Westchester County, N. Y., to close the estate of GEORGE B. POWELL, deceased; also, the lot of land, with the improvements thereon, situate on the north side of Delancey-street, between Pitt and Willett streets, and known as No. 220, and the two-story and French-roof frame house and lot situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 185 feet west of Fifth-avenue.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell, by order of trustees, over 500 valuable city lots in the neighborhood of West Elizabeth Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, in the City of Elizabeth.

The lots are among the most eligible ever offered for sale in Elizabeth, being on high ground and in the immediate neighborhood of the new station at West Elizabeth. Trains run nearly every fifteen minutes. It has the advantages of fine society, schools, churches, gas, water, well-paved streets, shaded with old elm trees, and possesses the combined attractions of an old city with suburban privileges.

Transfers of Real Estate, NEW-YORK.

Albion-place, No. 19, 16x12.5 ..... $12,000
Gouverneur-st., s. s., between Cherry and Monroe sts., lot known by No. 2, 22x80.9 17,000
French-st., No. 48, 22x60 15,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. s. of 54th-st., 20x100 25,000
Mercer-st., Nos. 127 and 129, 50x100 60,000
Washington-st., known as lot No. 30, 25x76 27,750
2d-st., s. s., 64 ft. w. of av. A, 21.6x100 16,100
10th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Waverley-place, 24x88 14,000
104th-st., n. s., 200.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25.2x92 12,000
Amity-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Washington-sq., 25x90 30,000
26th-st., n. s., 117.7 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9 14,000
26th-st., n. s., 408 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 14,000
30th-st., n. s., 264.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16x98.9 14,000
31st-st., n. s., 158.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.10x98.9 14,000
37th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x98.9 10,500
40th-st., s. s., 263.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x¼ block 8,000
41st-st., s. s., 224 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5 10,000
42d-st., n. s., 184.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x107.5 20,000
48th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 7,700
49th-st., n. s., 324 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x100.5 14,000
52d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 14,200
53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 8,000
119th-st., s. s., corner of Avenue A, 102.9 block 32,000
119th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 12,000
121st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100 9,000
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x97.6 10,000
126th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11 6,000
128th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11 12,000
1st-av., n. w. corner of 126th-st., 24.9½x100 12,000
2d-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 14th-st., 25x99.4 25,000
8th-av., n. w. corner of 126th-st., 99.11x100 30,000
6th-av., n. e. corner of 102d-st., 25x100 30,000
7th-av., s. e. corner of 26th-st., 25.9x80 60,000
125th-st., n. s., between 12th and 13th sts., 100x100 13,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 225, 7 years, per year $4,000
Hivington-st., No. 115, 3 years and 6 months, per year 900
Mott-st., Rear, No. 124, 3 years, per year 600
2d-av., No. 1,004, 3 years, per year 1,200
2d-av., n. w. corner 64th-st., 20x80, 21 years, per year 800
2d-av., 20 ft. n. of 64th-st., 20x80, 21 years, per year 800
2d-av., 40 ft. n. of 64th-st., 20x80, 21 years, per year 800
2d-av., 60 ft. n. of 64th-st., 20x80, 21 years, per year 800
2d-av., 80 ft. n. of 64th-st., 20x80, 21 years, per year 800
5th-av., Nos. 612, 5 years, per year 1,250

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bergen-st., 7x70 ..... $1,076
Barbey-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 100x16x irr 1,615
Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100 7,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 6,250
Broadway, and Reid-av., southerly corner, irr. 50.9x10.1x20x20.7x40 9,000
Bond and 4th sts., n. e. corner, 50x42.10 1,425
Degraw-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Rogers-av., 25x127.1 2,165
Degraw-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., irr. 118.8x25 2,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 115.9 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70 1,500
Dupont-st., n. s., 75.4 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 16.8x100 ..... —
Ellery-st., n. s., 117.3 ft. e. of Delmonico-place, 25x100 500
Elliott-place, w. s., 210 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 21x100 13,500
Pure Green-place, e. s., 68 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 20x100 14,250
Fort Greene-place, w. s., 240.6 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 21x100 7,000
Hamilton-av. and Church-st., s. e. cor., 97.8x21.7 4,000
Hooper-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.9x100 8,500
Hoyt-st., w. s., 80.9 ft. n. of Dean-st., 21.8x75 ..... nom.
Huron-st., n. s., 10 ft. e. of Franklin-av ..... nom.
Huron-st., n. s., 10 ft. e. of Franklin-av 1,875
India-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100 6,500
Jay-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x37.6 11,000
Laurence-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x100.6 6,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 105.9 ft. w. of Flatbush-av., 20x79 3,100
Pacific-st., n. s., 155.3 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 18.8x21.7x25 900
Poplar-st., n. s., 176.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 102.8x irr. 18.1x102.8x17 16,000
Quincey-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 100x100 2,800
Tompkins-place, e. s., 40 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 20x112.5 11,000
West-st., e. s., 400 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100 250
Wilson-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Bedford-av., 22.6x100 12,000
Willoughby-st., s. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Wyckoff-av., 18x100 4,300
Witherspoon-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100, Sheriff 2,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Hart-st., 22x115 4,700
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 115.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x9.8 400
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 121.2 ft. w. of Smith-st., 22x100 4,000
South 3d-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 9th-st., 20x47.6 4,000
North 6th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x100 5,000
125th-st., n. s., 225.7 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x100 2,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 525 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 40x200 3,000
Meeker-av., s. s., 150.8 ft. w. of North Henry-st., 22x28.10x irr. 22x100x200 600
Pacific-st., n. s., 310.9 ft. e. of East New-York-av., 150x100 3,000
Vernon-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 200x400 8,500
6th-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Dean-st., 20x90 1,325
5th-av., n. w. s., 75.2 ft. s. w. of 17th-st., 20x100 850
5th-av., n. w. s., 95.2 ft. s. w. of 17th-st., 20x75 1,000
6th-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of 22d-st., —x100 600

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 622, 5 years, per year $700
Bleecker, Hattie and Novins sts., n. w. corner, 5 years, per year 840
Myrtle-av. and Skillman-st., s. e. corner, 5 years, per year 1,125
4th and South 2d sts., n. e. cor., 1 year, per year 625
Ney, store, etc., 3 years ..... 1 year, per year 875

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Green-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 22x72 ..... $3,000
Murray-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Pennsylvania-av., 25x100 2,250
Plane-st., e. s., 81 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 30x100 3,000
Quitman-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25x100 800
State-st., n. s., 304 ft. w. of High-st., 24x103 4,400
Tichenor-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Harrison-st., 25x90 1,700
West-st., e. s., 25 ft. from Baldwin-st., 25x95 750
Nine indefinitely-located and described tracts 20,000

Belleville.

Duncan-st., w. s., indefinitely located, 50x100 ..... $220

Clinton.

Johnson-av., w. s., indefinite lot, 100 ft. front $4,000

Orange.

Baldwin-st., w. s., 180 ft. n. of Main-st., 40x148 ..... $1,000
William-st., e. s., indefinite lot, 25-100 acres 4,200

West Orange.

Portion of E. B. Marcy's land, 2 87-100 acres $8,000

Hudson City.

Germania-av., w. s., lot No. 4, block No. 11, near reservoir, Tonnelle estate, 25x92 ..... $475
Terrace-st., n. s., block No. 78, block No. 6, map of Hudson City Terrace Co., deed March 1868, 25x100 650
Same property, deed March, 1868 750
3d-st., s. e. s., 450 ft. from West-st., Pamfret-st., 25x100 2,000

Bergen.

Washington-place, e. s., 70 ft. n. of Wayne-st., 42x116 ..... $6,000

North Bergen.

Bergen turnpike, w. s., J. D. Reese's property, 4 45-100 acres ..... } $6,700
Bergen turnpike, e. s., J. D. Reese's property, 2 35-100 acres. }
Columbia-st., e. s., lot No. 103, block No. 26, map of North Hoboken, 25x100 200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front house, with ten rooms and every modern convenience, in perfect order; cash, $5,000; price, $18,000; nearly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 43 8th-av., to Dr. DIXON, between 11 and 1, and 7 and 9 only.

A HOUSE FOR SALE ON THE BEST part of West 26th-st.—A fourteen-story English basement brick, 17x50x100; 18 rooms, newly painted all through; new heater, splendid order; price $16,000. BORELLI & CLARKE, No. 12 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 151 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., for sale, with the gas fixtures and window shades; it is in perfect order, and will be sold at a reasonable price. For permits apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story and basement brownstone house, on 34th, between 6th and 7th ave.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY and basement house, No. 50 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., 20.6x100.6; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; carpets; shades; price, $22,000. Apply on premises.

SIX LOTS FOR SALE—THREE ON 126th-st. and three on 128th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Inquire of A. CUMMINGS, No. 423 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND AT-tic brick house No. 14 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 46th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORES ON COURT-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, plated plate glass fronts, high ceilings, splendidly finished and well adapted for any business. Immediate possession and low rents. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 181 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THAT SPLENDID LO-cality, Pacific-st., near Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, three three-story brick high basement and sub-cellar houses, with all modern improvements. Go see them.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—First station on Erie Railway, 40 minutes from foot of Chambers-st.; 11 trains daily each way; commutation fare only seven cents; choice BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, are offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at private sale only. For maps and particulars apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 187 Broadway, or to B. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, NINE ACRES of most valuable land for building purposes, on the Hudson River, one mile from depot, southeast from village; the place is partially improved, tastefully fenced with fine large new carriage-house, grapery, nursery of fruit and ornamental trees; for a party desiring to build, is most delightfully located; commands fifty miles of river and lookscape. For particulars apply from the owner, J. C. M., Box No. 4,252 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., FIF-teen miles from New-York, thirty-five acres of the choicest land on the Sound; over half mile water front; very best site for villa sites; lots from five to ten acres; one mile from landing, three from depot; communication with City frequent by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $5,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT WATCH HILL, R. I., THE Watch Hill House, fully furnished; one of the finest located hotels on the Atlantic coast; the proprietor will sell the hotel and furniture, or the land on which it stands, or more land if desired. Apply to S. H. BURGER, Watch Hill, R. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. for sale or rent. Also, furniture and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES; CHARMING place; water front alone worth what is asked for the whole; terms to suit purchaser. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT SWEDEN'S LANDING, ROCKland County, a fine large house, two stories and attic, 13 rooms, in first-class order, completely furnished, including cow; stable, garden utensils, &c.; 4 acres of ground, choice fruit, grape vines, &c.; flowers and fruit; good garden, well, and cistern; splendid view of Hudson River; 3 acres land; rent, $3,000 per annum. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG, NEAR East River, a fine house, furnished or unfurnished; two lots in common; beautiful locality; owner and wife reserving second floor, would board for the rent if agreeable, or divide the expenses with good family; stable for one horse; 10 minutes' walk from No. 1,510 New-York Post Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET—A PLEASANT PLACE IN 7TH-ST., between 5th and 6th ave., near westerly entrance of Central Park; large house on eight lots, with stable; house newly painted throughout; Eighth-avenue cars near. Inquire of MOULTON & WOOD, corner 42d-st. and Broadway, or R. VAN AKEN, No. 251 West 38th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE AND commodious residence at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson; on the water, twelve miles from the City and near steamboat landing, with spacious outbuildings, ice-house, bath-house, water laid up and plenty of fruit. Apply to WM. H. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 1 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the ferry; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenpoint and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRA-ble house in Remsen-st., Brooklyn, near the Heights; has every convenience; is handsomely furnished, and has just been painted in perfect order. It will not be let to any one with children or boarders. Address R. C., Box No. 1,023 New-York Post Office.

A NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, first-class villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Winter or Summer; very healthy; five minutes from ferry; thirty-five minutes from Wall-st. MR. HAMILTON, No. 35½ Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses in New-York and Brooklyn; also on Staten Island, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Orange, Irvington, New-Rochelle, Sparyten Duyvil, Islip, and other points of easy access. Rents reduced. Formis of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer or year, on Warren-st., Astoria, L. I., thirteen rooms, bath, gas, beautiful view of East River. Apply to JAS. V. H. LAWRENCE, on premises, or to GEO. C. MORTON, hardware store, No. 46 Broadway.

TO LET IN NEW HOUSES ON 3D-AV. BE-tween 86th and 90th sts., and 2d-av., between 116th and 117th sts., four and seven and six-story Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c.; rent $12 to $27. Apply to LOPEZ & DAVIS, 1st-av., corner 90th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT LITTLE NECK, L. I., beautifully situated on high ground; commanding a fine view of Bay and Sound; near depot; terms moderate. WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, No. 229 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FULLY FUR-nished, a modern house; nine rooms; in complete order; five minutes' walk from station. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or Orange, N. J.

TO LET—A VERY FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 124 47th-st., half a block from Broadway and 7th-av. cars; $1,600; to be seen from 11 to 1; elegant order; all improvements. Apply to owner, No. 148 West 46th-st.

TO RENT ON THE SOUND—FINE 11 room house, barn, garden, fruit, good library, horses and carriages, boat-house, &c.; six months or longer; 12 miles from the City by rail. COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,356 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements; furniture and piano, if desired; cheap, elegant gas fixtures and mantels. Inquire on premises, No. 220 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO-STORY PHILADELPHIA front house, 18 rooms; all improvements; WATSON & PETTIGREW, corner of Carroll and Newton sts.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF adults, five rooms, second floor, $24. No. 288 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TO RENT—A DWELLING ADJOINING Rectory of St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.; fine for married; large vacancy.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The sale of the RYE POINT ESTATE, Westchester County, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, to be made on the 26th inst. by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, offers great inducements for those seeking sites for suburban residences. The land is high and the soil good, with water views unsurpassed, and has been prepared at great cost for the immediate erection of villas. On it are an abundance of forest and shade trees. It will be sold in plots of from one to twelve acres. Maps and views can be seen at the auctioneers' office, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STA-TEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. RAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

The elegant residence and premises, situated at Manhasset, L. I., formerly belonging to Hon. Benjamin Wood, consisting of about 75 acres of the most productive land in the state; probably the finest flower garden in the United States; fruit in abundance. The whole is admirably adapted for cutting up into villa plots, it being located at the terminus of the North Shore Road, and only 16 miles from New-York City. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR Sale on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, with 15 acres, or more, if desired; one of the most delightful residences in that State. House sixty feet, 3 stories and attic, principally constructed of stone, with full supply of excellent water throughout the house, from living springs, and all the convenience of a city house; outbuildings consist of first-class stone stable and carriage-house, green-house, orange-house, 3 vineries in full bearing; gardener's lodge, cow-house, and all the usual buildings on a gentleman's country seat; fully supplied with water from springs; 6 acres in pleasure grounds, 2 large fish-ponds with fountains and cascades, large garden, &c.; imported fruit trees of choice varieties; also shade and forest trees and evergreens in great variety. There is a brook running through the place. The celebrated Iron Spring is on this place, which makes this property very valuable for a physician or a hotel. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at a great bargain, on account of death in the owner's family; consisting of 11 acres choice land, several fine building sites, with Italian cottage, 11 rooms, 2½ story; barn and horse-stable, carriage-house, &c.; fine commanding; very tastily laid out in gardens, lawns, &c.; one mile from salt water, and less than a mile from depot; 15 minutes' ride to the City; abundance of choice fruit, all kinds, with a never-failing trout brook running through the meadow; fish pond, ice-house, carriage-house, good stables, &c.; every way suitable for a family desiring a home in the country and only 1½ hours from the City; 9 miles above Harlem. Apply immediately to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, No. 41 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., "Lindencroft," built by P. T. Barnum for his life-long residence; the most delightful and complete home, part of the estate of the late Chas. Pope; "Old Petrel's Nest," a charming cottage on Seaside Park; price $9,000, and several other nice houses in Bridgeport. For pictures and printed details apply to D. REEDER, Bridgeport, Conn., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Stamford, Conn., or No. 401 4th-av., New-York; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st; HOMER, MOORE & CO., No. 20 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Chambers-st.; or S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. 866 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, AN EL-egant house, French roof, 16 rooms, all modern improvements; in perfect order; fine stable and coach-house; grounds and views unsurpassed; fruit, flowers, &c. (if desired would be sold without the stable, which fronts on side street). Colleges, schools, churches, refined society; 1½ hours from New-York. Photographs and particulars of JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

$20,000.—FOR SALE, A HANDsome bay view residence on Bergen Hill, a few minutes' walk or ride from Cortlandt-st. ferry, with ten lots of land, beautifully adorned; fruit and flowers; well and cistern; large house and outbuildings in perfect order; the land can be divided if desired. Apply to owner, JOHN EDELSTEIN, No. 34 Newark-av., Jersey City, before 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, slightly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, L. I.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved party; price low. Information address H. J. W., New-York Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN HUDSON City, N. J., several three-story Mansard-roof houses, very desirably located; gas, water and all modern improvements. Inquire of H. BOGERS, corner of Palisade avenue and Hudson City, two blocks south of the West Hoboken horse railroad from Hoboken, or of R. HAMBLEN, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Room D, basement, Trinity Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, one hour from City and fifteen minutes from station, the country seat of Miss Stoughton; six acres, large mansion, lodge and conservatory, stable, coach-house, &c.; ornamental trees; fruit in abundance. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LO-cations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 25x100, on paved street; no nuisances; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $5,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT WATCH HILL, R. I., THE Watch Hill House, fully furnished; one of the finest located hotels on the Atlantic coast; the proprietor will sell the hotel and furniture, or the land on which it stands, or more land if desired. Apply to S. H. BURGER, Watch Hill, R. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. for sale or rent. Also, furniture and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES; CHARMING place; water front alone worth what is asked for the whole; terms to suit purchaser. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT SWEDEN'S LANDING, ROCKland County, a fine large house, two stories and attic, 13 rooms, in first-class order, completely furnished, including cow; stable, garden utensils, &c.; 4 acres of ground, choice fruit, grape vines, &c.; flowers and fruit; good garden, well, and cistern; splendid view of Hudson River; 3 acres land; rent, $3,000 per annum. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG, NEAR East River, a fine house, furnished or unfurnished; two lots in common; beautiful locality; owner and wife reserving second floor, would board for the rent if agreeable, or divide the expenses with good family; stable for one horse; 10 minutes' walk from No. 1,510 New-York Post Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET—A PLEASANT PLACE IN 7TH-ST., between 5th and 6th ave., near westerly entrance of Central Park; large house on eight lots, with stable; house newly painted throughout; Eighth-avenue cars near. Inquire of MOULTON & WOOD, corner 42d-st. and Broadway, or R. VAN AKEN, No. 251 West 38th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE AND commodious residence at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson; on the water, twelve miles from the City and near steamboat landing, with spacious outbuildings, ice-house, bath-house, water laid up and plenty of fruit. Apply to WM. H. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 1 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the ferry; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenpoint and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRA-ble house in Remsen-st., Brooklyn, near the Heights; has every convenience; is handsomely furnished, and has just been painted in perfect order. It will not be let to any one with children or boarders. Address R. C., Box No. 1,023 New-York Post Office.

A NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, first-class villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Winter or Summer; very healthy; five minutes from ferry; thirty-five minutes from Wall-st. MR. HAMILTON, No. 35½ Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses in New-York and Brooklyn; also on Staten Island, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Orange, Irvington, New-Rochelle, Sparyten Duyvil, Islip, and other points of easy access. Rents reduced. Formis of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer or year, on Warren-st., Astoria, L. I., thirteen rooms, bath, gas, beautiful view of East River. Apply to JAS. V. H. LAWRENCE, on premises, or to GEO. C. MORTON, hardware store, No. 46 Broadway.

TO LET IN NEW HOUSES ON 3D-AV. BE-tween 86th and 90th sts., and 2d-av., between 116th and 117th sts., four and seven and six-story Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c.; rent $12 to $27. Apply to LOPEZ & DAVIS, 1st-av., corner 90th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT LITTLE NECK, L. I., beautifully situated on high ground; commanding a fine view of Bay and Sound; near depot; terms moderate. WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, No. 229 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FULLY FUR-nished, a modern house; nine rooms; in complete order; five minutes' walk from station. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or Orange, N. J.

TO LET—A VERY FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 124 47th-st., half a block from Broadway and 7th-av. cars; $1,600; to be seen from 11 to 1; elegant order; all improvements. Apply to owner, No. 148 West 46th-st.

TO RENT ON THE SOUND—FINE 11 room house, barn, garden, fruit, good library, horses and carriages, boat-house, &c.; six months or longer; 12 miles from the City by rail. COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,356 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements; furniture and piano, if desired; cheap, elegant gas fixtures and mantels. Inquire on premises, No. 220 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO-STORY PHILADELPHIA front house, 18 rooms; all improvements; WATSON & PETTIGREW, corner of Carroll and Newton sts.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF adults, five rooms, second floor, $24. No. 288 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TO RENT—A DWELLING ADJOINING Rectory of St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.; fine for married; large vacancy.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, with 15 acres, stable, carriage-house, &c., one and one-half hours from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; one mile from depot; with large gardens abounding in fruits; lawn of eight acres; plenty of shade; green-house, hot-house, stables and carriage-house; fine drives and charming scenery; available for healthfulness; will be let, furnished, for the Summer or the year, with privilege of buying; a choice location. Photograph of house and grounds can be seen by applying to A. D. H

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

LAKE & McCREERY,

WILL CLOSE THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS AT NO. 471 BROADWAY ON MONDAY EVENING, AND OPEN THEIR

SPLENDID NEW STORE,

Corner Broadway and 11th-st.,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28,

WITH AN ELEGANT STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, SELECTED, IMPORTED, AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, AND COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORS IN

SILKS,
SATINS,
POPLINS, (FRENCH,)
DRESS GOODS,
MOHAIRS, GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES, &c.

ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS

IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS FOR THE SEASON.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
CLOAKS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
DAMASKS,
TABLE COVERS, NAPKINS,
BARNSLEY SHEETING, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c.
COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, (EN SUITE.)

WE WILL ALSO OPEN A LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER AN EXPERIENCED ARTISTE, WITH AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, POPLINS, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, MORNING WRAPPERS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SILK, MERINO AND LISLE THREAD UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, COTTON, BALBRIGGAN, LISLE THREAD AND SILK HOSE AND HALF HOSE, of every quality, and at LOW PRICES.
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE SHIRTS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED BOSOMS; LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS IN EVERY STYLE.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs made to order in any desired style, and at the lowest prices.
ALSO,
A FINE STOCK OF
CRAVATS, TIES,
GLOVES, UMBRELLAS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Call attention to their
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS, UNSURPASSED IN DESIGN AND QUALITY BY ANY FORMER IMPORTATION, AND AT LOWER PRICES.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.
SUMMER SHAWLS
IN BAREGE, HERNANI, WOVEN SHETLAND, AND OTHER DESIRABLE FABRICS, IN VARIETY.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LACE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, BRUSSELS AND APPLIQUE DROP CURTAINS, IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS.
ALSO,
A FINE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, CORNICES, BANDS, BRACKETS, &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LADIES',
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open a COMPLETE STOCK, READY MADE or FURNISHED TO ORDER, in the above department, at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
WEDDING OUTFITS COMPLETE,
LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS ROBES,
BAPTISMAL ROBES, ELEGANTLY EMB'D,
WHITE AND COLORED MORNING WRAPPERS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE,
NURSERY BASKETS,
PIQUE AND MERINO CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED OR PLAIN,
BOYS' EMBROIDERED LINEN SHIRTS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,
IN THE

JOBBING ROOMS,

UP STAIRS.
YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 66, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

REMOVAL.

FRIEND PITTS

WILL OPEN AT

No. 863 Broadway,

Between 17th and 18th sts., ON MONDAY, APRIL 26, PARASOLS, RIBBONS, LACES, DRESS-TRIMMINGS and SMALL WARES.

REMOVAL.

On May 1, MRS. GAYNOR will remove her Corset, Skirts and Mantlla Dresses from No. 454 Broadway, corner 16th-st., to the old store, No. 765 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Mrs. GAYNOR's business has for some time outgrown her present place, and she now has to inform her old patrons and other ladies that she has expressly imported some elegant specimens for this opening.

ALSO,

Uncommon styles in white and colored Swiss robes and suits, train skirts, walking skirts, tourmures, pads, supporters, &c.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian establishment of the Grande Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been opened in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Rouvre, Caumartin, Aux, Chaussee d'Antin and Chaussee d'Antin, near the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmere, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING FASHIONS

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S.
TO-DAY.
NEW STRAW GOODS! ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHAPES FOR LADIES, MISSES, INFANTS AND BOYS, BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
FROM AUCTION,
RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!!
NEW IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS!!
REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, COLORED CRAPES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETS, ALL VERY CHEAP.
BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 50c.; SPECIALTY, 60c. THE PAIR.
LINE OF SILKS AT 75c.; SATINS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, AND UPWARD.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK BUTTONS, PLUTED RIBBONS, &c., UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
SILK FRINGES, EVERY WIDTH, COLOR AND SHADE. WE MANUFACTURE FRINGES TO ORDER.
NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS!!
THOUSANDS OF SILK PARASOLS AT 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND UPWARD. ALSO, PONGEE PARASOLS FROM $1 EACH AND UPWARD.
LEATHER SATCHELS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, A SPECIALTY.
LARGE LOT OF LINEN FANS FROM AUCTION, 15 CENTS EACH.
SILK FANS, 50c., 75c. AND $1 EACH, ABOUT HALF VALUE.
YANKEE NOTIONS!!! ALWAYS CHEAP.
CORSETS—CORSETS AT 65c., AT 75c., AT 85c. A PAIR.
FINER CORSETS, BEST MAKES, ALL CHEAPER.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
MANY NEW STYLES IN LISLE THREAD AND SILK GLOVES.
LADIES' NECKTIES AND BOWS, EVERYTHING NEW, LARGE STOCK, CHEAP.
WE HAVE CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AND CERTAINLY THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND, 68, 66 AND 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

R. H. MACY.

EXTENSIONS COMPLETED.

We have enlarged our store twice its original size, with front and entrance on 13th-st., as well as 6th-av. and 14th-st., and are now opening a splendid stock of Fine Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Fine French Flowers, Hat Frames, &c.

FINE STRAW GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY
SOLID SILVER WARE,
DRESS LININGS AND FRINGES,
FANCY BASKETS,
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
SMALLWARES:
BIRD-CAGES,
FANCY WOODEN WARE,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST., 6TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.

NO. 944 CANAL-ST.
HOUSE-FURNISHING BAZAAR.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A complete assortment of
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS,
GERMAN COVERLETS,
TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS, TOWELING, &c.;
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES,

MATTRESSES,

TICKING,
SPRING BEDS AND FEATHERS,

IRON FURNITURE,

STORE AND PIANO STOOLS,

WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS, FOR INSTITUTION USE.
All of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
Successors to
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.

CARPETS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF
VELVET
TAPESTRY AND
BRUSSELS

CARPETS,

IN NEW AND BRILLIANT

PATTERNS.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 81 Howard-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Opposite Arnold's new store.
ELGER'S old established trimming, small ware and fancy goods store. New goods at low prices; Gloves, Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments; Children's Kids, 50 cents; Ladies, $1.
NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
In rich and unique designs. Intending buyers should call and see the stock. Also black thread lace robes in fine grades. J. RUSSELL, No. 38 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, (LATE MATHILDE & CO.), No. 4 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Summer season on THURSDAY, 29th inst.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
These ships sail WEDNESDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARDON, TUESDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 36 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
SHERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 9 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LIEBKNECHT,
On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA POINTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 76 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail May 5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. NONES, Passport Agent, 102 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCROS.....SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSIN.....SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 12
Rates of passage available in gold, (when converted,)
TO REST DE HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $165 and $95.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CHINA	SATURDAY	May 15
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 19
AUSTRALASIAN	WEDNESDAY	May 26

Passage money per gold, or currency equivalent.

Cabin	$130	Second Cabin	$80
Cabin to Paris			$145

No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA	April 28	EUROPA	May 15
IOWA	May 1	INDIA	May 22
COLUMBIA	May 8	DORIAN	May 29
CALEDONIA	May 12	CAMBRIA	May 29

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dayton-st., or at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN	1,825 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, (new)	2,500 tons	May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA	3,365 tons	May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO	3,015 tons	May 26, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold) $80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency) $30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	April 29	MECCA	May 13
PALESTINE	May 6	MARATHON	May 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 1,	10 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax)	Saturday, May 8	12 M.
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, May 15	1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, May 22	9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20
Branch Steamer		Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be booked here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 4 North River.
LOUISIANA, THOMAS, SATURDAY, May 1, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 42 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK			May 1
CITY OF DUBLIN			May 12

And monthly throughout the year.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$80, Currency	Cabin	$60, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.		Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	
$275	$225	$150	$125	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 1, ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDE.
Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIRE, April 23.
BOYNTON, Capt. J. H. CORNING, MAY 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE.....May 3
CITY OF HAVANA, Capt. FRYER.....May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS	April 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	May 6
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE	May 13

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON.....Saturday, May 1
MARIPOSA.....KIMBLE.....Saturday, May 8
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 92 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, expedition of reports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and generally in saving time, money and vexation. Courier service is required in the Continental. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

FOR SALE.—ANY PARTY WANTING AN EXCELLENT HORSE, 4 years old, 16 hands, can register. This stallion will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to JAMES M. LINNARD, No. 41 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Departments of State issued by A. G. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 61 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS' TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 61 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave Jamaica-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; (at 7 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:
5 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
10 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
11:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Otisville,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
10:45 P. M. Way Train, daily, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Also Way Trains for Paterson and intermediate stations at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 5:45 and 11:20 P. M.
For Hackensack, at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4, 5, 6 and 6:45 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Greycourt; 11:30 A. M. for Port Jervis; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 10:45 P. M., for Suffern.
The Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's office, Nos. 241, 507 (corner 23d-st.) and 938 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. F. SARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
6 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Saratoga Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
4 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Albany and R. W. & O. Railroad. Sleeping car for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, through to Albany, with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 9 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 6 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Mariposa Express, 11:45 A. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, 6:45 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 8:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:30 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:40, 9:35, 9:35 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
E. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Montauk. NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSET STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

BRISTOL, Captain BEARTON,	PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMMONS,
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.	TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. precisely.
A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS, RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.
By this route passengers can take train from New-York at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8 A. M., in time to connect with all northern and eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 9 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours. JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent, Pier 28 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. H. MERRY and Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with all lines West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 25, including $1 75 berth, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Baggage checked to all points, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,
AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, Apr. 17, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Apr. 16, 3 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 20, 1 P. M.	Monday, Apr. 19, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Apr. 22, 6 P. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 21, 12 M.
Friday, Apr. 23, 4 P. M.	Thursday, Apr. 22, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, April 26, 3 P. M.	Monday, Apr. 26, 7 A. M.

FOR EXCURSION AND FISHING PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Harlem Valley, including the celebrated BALLS, SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKELL and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of date apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, foot of Barclay-st., North River.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at White Stone, Bayside Dock, (Port Washington,) Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Arrowsmith leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Washington with Long Island Railroad for intermediate points. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER P. S. MARTIN

LONG ISLAND RAILWAY VICTIMS.

Funeral Services in Brooklyn—Addresses by Rev. A. S. Hunt and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—Life and Character of Mr. Bushmore, Mrs. Pray and Dr. Orestes M. Pray.

The common grief which overwhelmed the people of Brooklyn, caused by the calamity on the Long Island Railroad on Friday, was unmistakably expressed yesterday in the immense throng of citizens, of all ranks in society and of all ages, which crowded Washington-street for several blocks near to the Church edifice in which the solemn services were held, and the last public tribute paid to the life and character of each of the victims whose remains were about to be committed to the tomb. The Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded to its utmost capacity long before the time announced for the commencement of the funeral services, and as the various churches were dismissed, after the usual forenoon services, thousands of the retiring worshippers hastened to the scene of public mourning. The school and class rooms adjacent to and communicating with the church were also crowded with eager listeners. The Church and Sunday School were heavily draped—literally clothed in the emblems of mourning. The pulpit seemed to be completely enveloped in black. In front of it suspended from the desk was a massive wreath of immortelles, in the communion table stood a harp, a cross and a crown of the same flowers, and stretched from the table to the altar rail, on either side, were the three coffins in the following order, from left to right: WM. C. BUSHMORE, Mrs. MATILDA M. PRAY and Dr. ORESTES M. PRAY.

The members of the Board of Education, of which Mr. BUSHMORE had been a valued member, were in attendance. There was also a very general representation of the bench and bar, and of the business community. Seldom has a more miscellaneous assembly been gathered for any purpose than that brought together on this occasion. It included men of all professions and trades, and Christians of all denominations—all apparently bowed down in sorrow for the loss of a friend and co-worker.

The services were commenced by the choir singing the anthem, "Cast thy burden on the Lord; He will sustain thee," &c.

Rev. A. S. HUNT, pastor of the Church, then read a brief selection of Scripture.

Rev. CHARLES P. HARRIS announced the hymn, "How vain is all beneath the skies," which was sung by the congregation.

Rev. Mr. HUNT then read a portion of the Scriptures, and prayed earnestly for the bereaved families, and for the congregation, which had been suddenly called away.

Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER read portions of the 90th Psalm, 21st chapter of Proverbs and the 20th chapter of Revelations.

Rev. Mr. BOTTOMS announced the hymn, "Give me the wings of faith," which having been sung, the chief mourner, Mr. PRAY, was called upon to pray.

Rev. Mr. HUNT proceeded to speak of the dead. He began by saying that they were under the shadow of a calamity; they could not realize the fact; after all they could do was to trust God. He who was and should continue to be their stay, holding place when all calamities were past. All they could do was to accept the dispensation from God, as did the patriarch of old, and adopt the expression used by him when calamity befell him in the sudden and repeated demonstration of God's power over the works of his hands, in the Holy Writ—"Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither; the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The speaker said he labored under some difficulty in speaking of the part of the survivors at his church, with the departed were almost as intimately with his own family. Of the youngest he did not say much, as during the best of his pastorate he had been in Europe, and on his return went to a neighboring church. He expressed the deep sympathy felt for the survivors, as in the case of the others; but his pastor, Mr. BUSCHNER, was present and would speak of him. He knew enough of him to be able to say freely that he was a Christian; that as a professional man he gave promise of great usefulness; that he was married since he was married, and only a few days before he had become a father; that within a period of time so short he had passed from the cradle of life into the cradle in the church, in company with his mother. Of Mrs. PRAY, he said her character was one of singular loveliness. She was remarkably domestic, and yet accomplished a vast amount of outside work in aiding the poor, attending the sick and in fulfilling her duties in connection with the church. She was full of plans, ever on the alert for facilities for promoting the welfare of others through the instrumentalities furnished by the church. She was peculiarly catholic in her feelings, and attended prayer meeting at Mr. BUSCHNER's Church as regularly as at her own. Her religion permeated her whole life. She was remarkable for her most implicit and unreserved trust in Christ. Mr. HUNT read some verses she had written on a sermon which he had preached on the words "What is truth?" She said at a recent class-meeting that she held no doubts, nothing she was not willing to part with, if only God was left to her as her portion. In relation to WM. C. BUSHMORE, was there one present who knew how to do justice to his memory? He was everything they could wish for in the highest type of a Christian man. He knew how to be friendly to everybody. Mr. HUNT never knew a man who could so successfully and pleasantly bring things out of complication into sunshine. He was prompt but gentle. He never compromised the truth for the sake of being pleasant. He was firm as a rock when the principles of truth were in the balance, but as genial in his firmness that the presence of the rock was not revealed. His family relations were just what might be supposed. He was connected with most of the benevolent schemes about the City of Brooklyn, and he carried in his heart a large place for the public school interests of the city. His character as a Christian was bound up with his whole life. He carried his religion wherever he went. He was called upon by every new enterprise calculated to promote the public welfare. His thoughts had been recently turned to the Lord's Prayer, and for a time he said he was unable to say "Thy will be done," but some time afterward he stated that he was able to say "Thy will be done," and all the other petitions; that he could now say the whole prayer, and it had been a great source of consolation to him. Sudden departures had been for them sudden glory. The speaker then commended the sudden visitation in the death of these friends to the consideration of the community as a valuable lesson.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER said that was to him a happy hour; he enjoyed it as a day of triumph. The first part of the providence that had brought them together was the worst—the shock, all the forms of bereavement, the grief that came in with the tide as if driven by the East wind. He had attended many funerals, but never one so peculiar, so calculated to evoke praise and thanksgiving as that. Before them were the remains of the middle-aged and the young. It was a grand opportunity that ministers had there of saying, "Here are three saints"—a trinity of Christians. That audience, composed of business men, lawyers and judges, had been challenged to point to the faults of the departed, and none had responded. It did him good to look around him and see these business men and others listening to the testimony that had been offered to show that a business man could be a Christian. He was satisfied to be a preacher of the Gospel yet a little longer. When Mrs. PRAY came to his prayer-meeting he acknowledged that he had borrowed a flower out of their garden. She was a star in the Christian firmament, and no star was ever gloomy. She always smiled, and that smile was in her the index of what was within—a sweet and noble disposition shining through. Her young son was worthy of such a mother. He was true, honest, honorable, high-minded, derriving strength from the Cross of Christ. Of the three, Mr. BEECHER said, they had lived long enough, or they would not be dead. Were they not living now? In their glorious examples, in memory, they would long continue to live. Mrs. PRAY was not a boaybody. She became as a rose, or as a bird, first the bud, then as olive and then stage of spring. Was she not predicted of God by the laying on of the hand of death to live and work among them in remembrance? In the light of such an example as that of Mrs. PRAY, could any one say that it was worth while for a business man to build a house in the garden? It had been proved that a business man could build an altar even in a bank, if he but have the grace of God. That was triumphant day. The first shock was the worst. Of those who had lost friends in Europe they had all felt. In the lives of the departed friends the word of God had been made alive. Christians, let us realize that we belong to God. Christians, let us take courage. In the suddenness of the stroke which had fallen on them, Mr. BEECHER said he reminded him of the story told of a youth who, while yet a child, left home, and after a long absence returned to his native town to endeavor to find his old home. He became tired and jaded with his long search; and at last he sat down to rest on a door-step in one of the streets, and as he leaned the door gave way. The noise caused the occupant of the house to go to the door to find the reason of it, and in him the boy recognized his father—he had fallen into his father's house. So had these friends fallen into their Father's house.

Rev. Mr. HUNT offered the closing prayer, and the congregation united in singing another hymn, and the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER pronounced the benediction.

The remains were then removed to Green-Wood for interment.

As no time in the history of Brooklyn has there been any occasion when the outpouring of the people was so great as it was on yesterday. The Long Island Railroad Company placed a special train at the disposal of all the friends of Mr. BUSHMORE in Hempstead who desired to attend his funeral, and there were many citizens of that town present.

The Long Island Railroad Disaster.

The persons wounded by the Long Island Railroad disaster of Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Abram and Mr. and Mrs. McKEON, at Willow Tree, still [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

No calendar. Examination of students at 3 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1256	National Bank of North America vs. Havemeyer.	1155	Bridge vs. Leland et al.
1264	Lynch vs. Loeffler.	1204	Hildreth vs. Wright.
1265	Macdonald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1195	Hirsch vs. Turner et al.
1266	Sherwood, Receiver, vs. Hyde et al.	896	Wicks vs. Hazard.
1268	Stewart vs. Stewart.	1174	Fire Ins. Ass. vs. The City.
1270	Volkening vs. Kiehne.	1240	Dounce vs. Sherman.
1271	Williamson et al. vs. Jones et al.	1241	Marsh vs. Pier.
1272	Same vs. Same.	1242	Same vs. Same.
1273	Same vs. Same.	1244	Same vs. Same.
1274	Same vs. Same.	1245	Same vs. Same.
1275	Same vs. Same.	1246	Same vs. Same.
1276	Same vs. Same.	1247	Same vs. Same.
1277	Same vs. Same.	1248	Same vs. Same.
1278	Same vs. Same.	1249	Same vs. Same.
1279	Same vs. Same.	1250	Same vs. Same.
1280	Windmuller et al. vs. Union Nat. Bank.	1251	Same vs. Same.
1281	Same vs. Same.	1252	Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motion to Revise, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1282	Sherberger vs. Lochner.	1242	Goodyear, Jr., vs. Sherman et al.
1283	Birkland et al. vs. Schenck et al.	1243	Wilkinson vs. Mangum.
1284	Phelps vs. Bertrand et al.	1244	Dalinger vs. Gallup.
1285	Alexander vs. Savage et al.	1245	Ringwalt vs. Ely.
1286	Same vs. Same.	1246	Staten Island Railroad Company vs. Village of Stapleton.
1287	Same vs. Same.		
1288	Same vs. Same.		
1289	Same vs. Same.		
1290	Same vs. Same.		